The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,781.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

The Bombay Gazette.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on the 8th November 1870, at noon.

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	8	Leave Colombo	14
" Carwar	9	" Galle	15
" Mangalore	10	" Negapatam	18
" Cannanore	11	" Madras	21
" Tellicherry	12	" Coconada	23
" Calicut	11	" Vizagapatam	24
" Beypore	11	" Bimlipatam	24
" Cochin	12	" Gopalpore	26
" Tuticorin	13	Arrive Calcutta	27

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundar, Muscat, Dunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander Heasman, will be despatched on the 31st October 1870, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	31	Leave Bussorah	18
" Kurrachee	4	" Mahomerah	18
" Gundar	5	" Fao	18
" Muscat	8	" Bushire	20
" Bunder Abbas	10	" Linga	22
" Linga	11	" Bunder Abbas	24
" Bushire	14	" Muscat	26
" Fao	15	" Gundar	28
" Mahomerah	15	" Kurrachee	30
Arrive Bussorah	16	Arrive Bombay	Dec. 3

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 7th November 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 (3	0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9.30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 21, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without Food.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO will be RE-OPENED at the undermentioned Address on or about the 3rd of November 1870.

W. G. STRETTON.

1, Love Lane, Byculla.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition,
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-12-
" VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	" PARIS	£23-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 10th September 1870. Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 30th October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain N. Stewart, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 29th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels engaged for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th October 1870.

FOR LONDON.

THE S. S. GAMBIA, 1,167 tons Register, John Burroughs, Commander, leaving about 30th instant, has available accommodation for a limited number of first-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5 Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD and RICHLY OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Elkington's Plateware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames, best Argand Chandeliers, &c., Handsome Carriages, Horses, at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd, and THURSDAY the 24th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq., proceeding to Europe. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome light English-built barouche, by Thorn, almost new, with a pair of grey Sleabitten Arab horses, and set of harness; goes well in single and double harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder—

88 Tons of Teak Boards and Scantlings.

On account of Mr. G. Winn—

25 Teak Squares.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the (Darookhana) Mazagon Bunder.

100 Tons of Second Class Logs.
50 ditto First Class ditto.
50 ditto Boards and Scantling.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SAL. SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDA, 29th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell, by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder.

400 Logs superior Teak Squares.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Bombay, 20th October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*, which are chiefly intended for the conveyance of Cargo, but have also limited accommodation for a small number of passengers.

A Steamer will leave Trieste on the 10th November, and return from Bombay about the 15th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£18	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by Mail Steamers between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, and a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE :

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O Co :—First Class, £4-10 ; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

OVERLAND CARGO.

The s. s. GOLCONDA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. SALSETTE, from Southampton, 24th September.
" NUBIA, from Marseilles, 2nd October.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 17th September.
" CEYLON, from Marseilles, 25th September.
" EGITTO, from Genoa, 25th September.
" MILAN, from Liverpool, 21st September.
" MINERVA, from Trieste.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company

Bombay, 25th October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Lieutenant CHRISTOPHER BANBURY MYERS, deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS, being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against, the Estate of CHRISTOPHER BANBURY MYERS, late of Halifax, Nova Scotia, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, deceased, who died on or about the 6th January 1870, and Letters of Administration of whose Personal Estate and Effects were on the 19th day of October 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, Esquires, two of the Members of the Firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., of Bombay, are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November 1870, to send to the said Administrators, at their office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to JANE GORDON MYERS, widow, the natural and lawful mother and administratrix of the personal Estate and Effects of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have Notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS, or hand over such property to the said Administrators. —Dated this 26th day of October 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Proctors, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh batch of HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Hunters, Chargers, Racers, &c., &c., at JAMASJEE DJWAASJEE'S STABLES, No. 116, Bhendy Bazar or Parell Road, next door to Mahomed Bawker.

Bombay, 22nd October 1870.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

COPE'S CELEBRATED BOUQUET
CIGARETTES,
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

Cash Rs. 3-0 Per box of One Hundred. Credit Rs. 3-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

These Cigars are manufactured, under agreement, of the best quality of Tobacco, and put up expressly for this Company.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250	3 12	4 4
Ditto ditto 500	7 0	8 0
"HAVANAH" ditto 150	3 0	3 4
Ditto ditto 250	4 4	4 12
Ditto ditto 500	8 0	9 0
"LEISURE HOUR" ditto 250	4 0	4 8
Ditto ditto 500	7 8	8 8
"Office" (very similar to the former Bur- ditto 100	1 6	1 8
mah muster)		
Ditto ditto 500	6 12	7 4
Ditto ditto 1,000	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

1, Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

THE ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a NINTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ONE RUPEE per Share is NOW PAYABLE at the Office of the undersigned, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the Distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not applied for former Distributions are requested to do so without delay.

L. ROBERTSON, Liquidator.

Bombay, 20th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Dickinson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st instant, for the works on CONTRACTS Nos. 1 and 2, between Saburmuttee Station and Veeramgaum.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE

WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz. :—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay.

27th September 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY the 27th instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to ANDAMANS of about SEVENTY-EIGHT (78) NATIVE CONVICTS, with two Native Warders, and the proportionate Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such Cooking Utensils, Drinking Pots, Plates, and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings (for Convicts only) are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessels, the Provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the executive Commissarial Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicine and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rates which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of the Articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions during the Voyage, the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Transport, shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the Cover.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering will have to convey free of charge such Provisions as Government may put on board, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipt for the same.

9. The expense attending stamp fees affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th October 1870.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for next season.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers ; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50	
BADHAM'S Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	60	
BADHAM'S Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S Coloured Cambric Shirts ... doz.	45	
BADHAM'S Super ditto ditto ... ,,	60	
BADHAM'S Fine French Cambric Shirts ... ,,	65	
"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... ... each	7	
BADHAM'S Wove Flannel Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs.
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S Ditto Spun Silk	25

HOSIERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Brown Cotton Socks	12½	
BADHAM'S Superfine ditto	21	
BADHAM'S Balbriggan	20½	
BADHAM'S Fine Lisle Thread	21	
BADHAM'S Ditto ditto Striped	23	
BADHAM'S Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	15	to 18
BADHAM'S do. do. Co.	18	to 25
BADHAM'S Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... per pair	6	
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S Fine Gauze Vests	3½	to 4½
BADHAM'S Summer Merino do.	5	to 5½
BADHAM'S Grey Merino do.	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S Scotch Lambswool Shirts	7½	
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	9	
BADHAM'S Grey Merino do.	7½	
BADHAM'S Super Gauze do.	6½	

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs. as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Sure," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7 0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7 8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... ... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders ... ,,	8	
White Irish Cambric	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders...	16½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½	to 3
Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring... ...	2½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each...	1	
Black and coloured Eglington	1½	to 1½

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	10	to 16
Walking Sticks	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.		
Fine gold Collar Studs ... ... each ...	8		
Fine gold Front Studs ... ... per set ...	12	to	45
Fine gold Links	18	to	30
Fine gold Solitaires	13	to	35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs ... ... each ...	2½		
Front Studs ... ... per set ...	5		
Solitaires ... ... per pair...	5	to	10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels ... ... per doz. ...	10,	12 to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels...	25	to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels	22	8

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,
Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops...	28
30 Inches Flat Tops...	29
33 Inches Flat Tops...	31
36 Inches Flat Tops...	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS,
Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches ... ... Rs. 45	36 Inches	50
A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c. varying in price from	5	to 35
Canvas Clothes Bags...	5½	to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	585
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	102½
5,200	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,690
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	119 exd
9,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,545
8,000	150	all		Ezra Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
1,750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Hazagon Land	1,010
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Fort Canning	260

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
500	2,000	all	125p.c	Alliance Spinning	2,225 to 40
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
100	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	905
0	150	150	...	Broach Mills	130
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,025
750	2,000	all	120 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,540
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	895
900	2,500	all	80 p.a.	Oriental	1,925
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,450

*Purchase for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£2	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£ 6	13.10.2	do.	Do.	35
...	£100	4,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,300	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	140
	3,500	2.44	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	0
	9,000	7,700	...	Bombay Sh	35
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elphi'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	15

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 25.

Foss, Doctor, Medical Department, on duty, from Belgaum.
Wood, Colonel, 14th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 25.

Mennie, Surgeon, Staff, on sick leave, to Poona.
Stevens, Major, 2nd Light Cavalry, to join, to Neemuch.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton²	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cochin, Oct. 19.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Cochin, Oct. 20.
	Burham	Phillips	London, June 25.
	City of Madrid	Jack	Glasgow, July 20.

DEPARTURES

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Regina	Brady	Calcutta.
	Nada (s)	Winckler	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Burmah (s)	Dickinson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
21	Moulmein (s)	Ewart	Akyab, Oct. 18.
	Scindia	Carr	Liverpool, June 19.
	Berenice	Stanus	Liverpool, June 17.
	Calcutta Merchant	Nacoda	Muscat, Sept. 7.
	Fazel Carrim	Nacoda	Muscat, Sept. 10.
	Ivanhoe	Putt	London, July 29.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.			
21	Hippogriffe	...	...

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH OCTOBER.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 17 cases kismis, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 25 chests Malwa opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 20½ chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 17 chests Malwa opium, Nursey Keswjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 11 chests Malwa opium, Setaram Jogulkasoor; 23 chests Malwa opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1182	Pegasus, Powell	June 9
1154	James Rowan, Webster	June 17
1222	Waterloo, Kelly	June 19
1746	Atlantic, Mellin	June 30
1307	Maritana, Macdonald	June 30
1262	Victoria Cross, Cowley—Conpland & Co.	July 6
862	Wennington, Davis	July 10
1239	Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co.	July 12
812	Evening Star, Watson	July 13
1151	Corra Linn, Lamont, M. Nusserwanjee	July 16
1436	Adriatic, Taylor	July 23
970	Mindora	July 29
1054	Zelica	July 30
797	Birmah, Pearse	Aug. 5
	Genii, Irvine	Aug. 6
1053	Green Jacket, Krogh	Aug. 15
1164	Alpine, Barrill	Aug. 16
1212	Bennington, Sherrington	Aug. 18
671	Ulcoats, Jones	Aug. 19
	Allerton, Gabes	Aug. 23
909	Khiajee Oodowjee, Sewell	Aug. 25
914	Ellen Gondy	Sept. 2
679	Gleaslon, Hicks	Sept. 3
1434	Westminster, Grose	Sept. 5
906	Coringa, Ross	Sept. 6
1166	Sandringham, Hamilton	Sept. 9
1279	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw	Sept. 10
1097	Eddyston, Peterson	Sept. 13
1283	Ardgowan, Kerr	Sept. 18
784	Norwood	Oct. 14

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1809	Brazilian (s), Green	Oct. 8.

FROM LONDON.

970	Barham Phillips	June 24
1099	Sir John Lawrence, Stabb—W. Nicol & Co.	July 9
1101	Hawarden Castle, Jones	July 21
926	Canning	July 30
1117	Duke of Edinburgh, Balmano	Aug. 16
1174	Michael Angelo—Bell, Ventz & Lucius	Aug. 13
627	Woolloomooloo	Sept. 3

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1190	Paraquay (s), Rolinson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1310	Broadalbane (s), Byrne—W. Nicol & Co.	
760	Berar (s).	

FROM NEWPORT.

	Coringa, Cleverly	June 1
780	Napoleon III., Preith	July 3
	R. Wold and Hintfield	May 22

FROM CALCUTTA.

694	Myarum Dyaram—(at Akyab leaky)	June 27
1119	Lord Clyde	Oct. 18
823	Lion	Sept. 26
1249	Arundel	Sept. 20
629	Nicobar	Sept. 14
536	Cannanore	Sept. 26
843	Indian Merchant	Oct 18

FROM CLYDE.

980	Compeer, Reid	June 25
1191	City of Madrid, Hardie	June 25
769	City of Manchester, Shand—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 1
685	Albert Wilhelm, Runelberg	Aug. 3
994	City of Amoy	Aug. 28
1216	Challenge	Sept. 16
1489	Storm Way	Sept. 30

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Europe, Dubalies	

FROM CARDIFF.

725	Nimrod, Pearce	Aug. 6
1387	E. T. Gabain, Kienckel	Aug. 9
1228	Forfarshire, Cleaver	Sept. 2

FROM NEWCASTLE.

	Harwood	June 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	Olive Mount	June 4
902	Vilattee	July 12

FROM SHIELDS.

	Countess	July 7
	Oliver Cromwell	July 1
1699	Great Australia, Smith	July 18
1469	Humber, Atkins—Bell, Ventz & Lucius	July 27
	Golden City	Sept. 2

FROM RANGOON.

876	Copenhagen, Cowie—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 16
589	Winslow	Sept. 20
655	Gertrude	Sept. 14

FROM HONGKONG.

396	Chatham	Sept. 18

FROM MAURITIUS.

205	Edward	Aug. 23

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.	W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
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FORT SCHOOL—3, HORNBY ROW.
(Under Mr. McDONALD and Miss COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
Under Mrs. McDONALD and Mr. McAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments. The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES:—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music.....Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN—October 24th, at 17 Apollo Street, the wife of Mr. Alexander Allan, of a daughter.
BAKER—October 23rd, at Poona, the wife of M. B. Baker, Esq., C.S., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

ANSELL—October 14th, at No. 22, Lall Bazaar, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. W. O'Brien Ansell, Engineer, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

DRAWBRIDGE—October 12th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of the Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, LL. B., Chaplain, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KELSO—BOLTON—October 12th, at Dehra Doon, by the Rev. J. S. Woodside, the Rev. A. P. Kelso, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Saharunpore, Miss Louisa Mary Bolton, second daughter of the late Lieutenant John Campbell Bolton, 2nd Light Cavalry, Bengal Army.
LACEY—WALSHE—October 18th, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. J. Aberigh-Mackay, Charles George Lacey, to Annie Florence Walshe.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1870.

THE Visitors of the Bombay Lunatic Asylum were some time since requested by Government to enquire into the causes by which an insane patient named Gunnoo came to his death. Our readers will remember the leading features of the case, which were simply that Gunnoo was found very ill, was seen by Surgeon Johnson, who was in temporary charge of the Asylum at the time, that the nature of the illness was not ascertained during life, that Gunnoo died shortly afterwards, that notice of the death was not given to the Coroner, and that a post mortem examination was made by Dr. Johnson, when six broken ribs were discovered to have produced the fatal illness. A report of the death was made to Dr. Niven on his return from Matheran, and notice was then given to the Coroner, who assembled a jury to enquire into the cause of death. The unsatisfactory evidence tendered to the Coroner's jury seems to have induced Dr. Hewlett, the coroner, to hand a report of the case to Government. Hence the further enquiry by the Visitors of the Asylum, the report of which we now proceed to discuss, together with the Government resolution by which it is accompanied.

That Gunnoo died from the effects of external violence inflicted upon him during life by other hands than his own, was proved before the Coroner. The enquiry of the Visitors has elicited nothing new in this respect. The unfortunate lunatic may have been maltreated by the attendants of the Asylum or by his fellow-sufferers in insanity. At the time of the receipt of the injuries which led to Gunnoo's death, it is probable that a struggle took place accompanied by noisy expressions of anger or pain; if the infliction of violence and its attendant accompaniments passed off without observation or remark, and if the time of the occurrence of the violence was wholly unknown, or if known, the circumstance was left unreported by any of the attendants, it was not likely that any enquiry which could be instituted by the Visitors would unveil anything which was hidden from the Coroner's jury. The Coroner's jury were unable to bring Gunnoo's death home to anybody, and the Visitors' enquiry has elicited nothing more in this respect; both the Visitors' and Coroner's jury agreeing that Gunnoo died "from shock consequent on fracture of six ribs." We suppose that when and how these fractures were received must remain a mystery.

But the Visitors' enquiry proceeds to describe the faulty construction and insufficient accommodation of the Bombay Lunatic Asylum—faults which were calculated to afford facilities for the unobserved exercise of a good deal of violence at the dark ends of long corridors or galleries, and in the confined and still more dark closets which went off at right angles from the ends of the galleries, completely removed from the observation of even wakeful and watching attendants at the corridor doors. Each floor of the Asylum building is flanked by one of these galleries, and each gallery ends in a side-closet, approached by a narrow covered verandah. The sleeping attendants kept ward, if not watch, at the end of the gallery furthest removed from the closets. The inmates were left free in their cells when not known to be violent, and besides some crowding in the cells, the galleries were filled with other patients. The Visitors point to this overcrowding, and say—"The average superficial area per man is therefore only 40 feet, and the cubic space 400 cubic feet." And they add, "these facts speak for themselves in a sanitary point of view, but apart from sanitary consideration the Visitors are of opinion that so many as thirty lunatics ought not to be shut up together in any place if a due regard for safety from possible acts of violence is to be entertained."

In all lands and countries, and especially in India, the skin of the insane is known to give off an offensive effluvia, and the close packing of the Bombay lunatics during the hours of confinement—from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M.—must be condemned as an insanitary proceeding, which should never have been tolerated. Less than 1,000 cubic feet of sleeping space per head is insufficient for *confined* lunatics. If the patients could move out into the open quadrangle which is enclosed by the ranges of the Asylum buildings when the atmosphere within was surcharged with the impurities of mixed respired air, seven or eight hundred cubic feet per head might suffice. But lunatics are locked up at night, and locked up they must remain until morning; many of them therefore are to be found at the windows during the hours of night—star and moon-gazing it is true—but regaling themselves also with the purer outside breeze as it comes in at the windows, affording relief to the lungs and giving comfort to the brain, and pointing most unmistakeably to the want of cubic space within.

The crowding has appeared to the Visiting Committee to prevent classification of the patients. This is a very serious charge, and that it is well sustained is evident from the overcrowding which has been established from a sanitary point of view. The space which is insufficient for breathing a pure air, must be insufficient for classification. The noisy and the quiet, the filthy and the clean, the violent and the inoffensive, are confined together and treated similarly for twelve out of the twenty-four hours. If one of the great objects of classification is curative, and if twenty-five per cent. of the insane can be restored to reason or be trained to reasonableness, then the Bombay Asylum must be regarded as a great "lock up," of which Dr. Niven is the head warder and the Senior Magistrate of Police the head sheriff. Much as Government desire to prevent the occurrence of rib-breaking scandals in the Bombay Asylum, and we know that they are anxious to take proper care of the unfortunate insane who are at once deprived of reason and liberty, we would desire to point out that the prevention of deaths from violence in the Colaba Asylum is but a secondary consideration in comparison with that of curing those of the insane whose cases are susceptible of cure, inasmuch as the number of violent deaths are remarkably small in the Bombay Asylum, showing the generally peaceful character of the inmates, and the general kindliness of the attendants. It may scarcely be considered proper to allude to the kindliness of the attendants towards the insane in the Bombay Asylum, when a case of death from a broken ribs is under discussion and it is not known when and how the ribs of the deceased Gunnoo were fractured; but we know that with many shortcomings the Bombay Asylum attendants exercise a very fair amount of charity towards the patients. We believe that for twenty years past it has been the rule at once to discharge an attendant of an irascible temper, and although this may not prevent ill-treatment of the insane at all times, it is the best safeguard which it is in the power of the Medical Officer to employ.

The space required per head for classifying the insane cannot be measured by cubic feet in an Asylum intended for the reception of all forms of insanity. In such an institution the form and size of the buildings—for there must be several—must be decided by the numbers, sex, age, and diseases of those for whom accommodation is required. The general division into curable and incurable, male and female, tractable and intractable, must be regarded. It may be that some part of the accommodation would require 1,500 cubic feet of space per head, while a less amount would suffice for other parts. No definite law can be laid down for classification as for simple sanitation. If the former is attended to, the latter will surely follow. We can scarcely imagine an Asylum for the insane in which while classification has been attended to sanitation has been forgotten. We may, however, dismiss this subject of classification without further remark until the Government of India think fit to sanction a new Asylum for Bombay. The Bombay Government are about to recommend the measure for consideration, but we very much fear that until the public scandal is increased by a few more cases of "broken ribs in the insane," the desired accommodation will not be conceded.

In what we published yesterday about the Sunday mail the words "the up-train was reduced to a half of ten minutes only" contained a stupid printer's blunder. "Halt" should have been "halt."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR left Bombay yesterday by the afternoon train for Poona, the usual salute being fired from the Saluting Battery.

REPONSE A M. ALFRED DE MUSSET.

Nous avons eu votre Champagne,
Elle a tenu dans notre verre,
Lorsque pendant la dernière campagne
Les pied-de nos chevaux ont foulé votre terre.
Ou a passé la père, passera bien l'enfant.
—*Kladderadatsch.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 24TH OCT., 6-10 P.M.

A French loan of 10 millions sterling has been issued in London.

Nothing new concerning the negotiations for an armistice has transpired.

The Germans have evacuated St. Quentin, quitted the vicinity of Amiens, and abandoned the siege of La Fere. They are concentrating their forces at Laon.

Parallels have been opened at Schelestadt.

LONDON, 24TH OCTOBER, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera, 6¾d.
Consols 92½.
Rentes, Lyons price, 53¾.

The Homeward Bombay mail reached Suez on the 22nd instant.

BOMBAY.

THE CHIEF OF KOORUNDWAKUR.—On Sunday the Hon'ble Apa Saheb, Chief of Koorundwakur, arrived here from Poona with about thirty followers, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Tardeo.

SUICIDE.—On Monday an inquest was held on the Sion Road concerning the death of Anundee, woman, who (in the opinion of the jury,) whilst delirious from fever, had committed suicide by throwing herself in a well.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—On Monday night a Hindoo woman, aged about thirty years, named Doorgee, jumped into a well at Colaba with a view to commit suicide. She was taken out alive and was immediately removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS.—A large number of Hindoos were yesterday placed before the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, and charged with letting off fireworks in public streets. The magistrate severely reprimanded them and fined them two rupees each.

BREACH OF GUNPOWDER LICENSE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mahadoo Crushnajee was charged before Mr. Showell, with having in his possession more than fifty pounds of gunpowder, in breach of his license. He was fined Rs. 50 for the offence.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—William Farmer, a seaman of the ship Caranjah, was yesterday charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced by the Chief Magistrate to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Muthoora Bhickoo was charged with keeping a common gaming house; and eight others with having been found gaming therein with dice and money. The first man was fined Rs. 20, and the rest five rupees each.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at New Hanuman Lane on the body of Narayen Suddoba, a tobacconist. On the previous evening a policeman, while doing duty in the above lane, saw the man suddenly stagger and fall down. He picked him up and took him to his place, where he died in about ten minutes. The jury found that death had been caused by disease of the heart.

THE DEWALLEE ILLUMINATIONS have this year been exceedingly poor. Many parts of the town which are usually brightly lighted up during the two great evenings of this holiday time have presented this year the melancholy appearance of an isolated group of "butties" at intervals; and the only part of the city which was illuminated with anything like good effect was a short stretch of street on this side of Mombadavie Chowkey, and the Bazaar of the Marwarees, the brilliant lighting up of the latter place indicating that the Marwarees have been doing as good a business as usual during the past year.

WE understand that the march of the 108th Regiment from Belgaum, which was to have commenced this day, has been postponed till the 10th proximo, owing to the recent heavy rain in the Southern Maratha Country.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 25.

THE Revenue and Police Commissioner, Mr. W. H. Havelock, who had left Poona with his establishment some time ago for the districts, returned to Poona last week, in consequence of the heavy rain. His establishment, we understand, was located at Indapoor, and as there was no dry ground to be found there for pitching his camp, he was obliged to return. This year he intends to proceed to Sudasewghur on tour.—*Ibid.*

ARRIVAL OF THE DETACHMENT POONA HORSE FROM SEROOR.—This detachment arrived here on Saturday last from Seroor, under the command of Lieutenant Erskine. It consisted of 4 native officers, 12 duffedars, 64 rank and file, 79 horses, one hospital apprentice, and one bheestie. Agreeably to instructions from Division Head Quarters, the detachment Poona Horse has been ordered to send a party of one duffedar, two naiques, and twenty-six troopers to Mahableshwur, so as to reach there on the evening of the 31st instant, for escort and orderly duties to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—*Ibid.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 25th Oct., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 24th Oct., 1-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 23rd Oct., 5-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 24th Oct., 5-50 P.M.; via Turkey, 22nd Oct., 8 P.M.; America via Russia, 23rd Oct., 2-10 P.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 25th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 77, barometer 29·35, rainfall 1 inch 50 cents.

CANNANORE, 25th Oct., 1 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78·5.

TUTICORIN, 25th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·85.

VINGORLA, 25th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 1 inch 20 cents.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP CITY OF MADRID, 1191 tons, Captain W. Jack, arrived yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEARL, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a cargo of cocoanut oil and the following passengers:—Dr. Foss, and thirty-four deck passengers.

THE S.S. GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a cargo of molusses, and the following passengers:—Mr. Potts, and sixty deck passengers.

THE SHIP BARHAM, 934 tons, Captain T. E. Phillips, arrived yesterday from London with a cargo of railway sleepers and bars. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Stenhouse and Co.

THE S. S. BURMAH, Captain Dickenson, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Beypore—Mrs. Porett, Mrs. Prochard and two children, and eight deck passengers.

MORE DETAILS OF THE SIMLA MURDER.

SIMLA, 18TH OCTOBER.—I promised you in my last that I would give you some particulars of the late murder case. As the trial has not yet come off, I can only tell you certain matters which came to light on the police enquiry which was made immediately after the discovery of the deed, and has subsequently transpired.

The house where Mr. and Mrs. Sealey and the Messrs. Reed resided is upper-roomed, the Reeds living in the upper apartments, and the Sealeys in the lower. One of the residents in the upper flat, a young man employed in the office of the Inspector General of Hospitals, by name George Reed, being a volunteer, had been down on the previous Saturday to the Volunteer inspection, and had brought home with him the two cartridges which had been served out to him to fire off at the targets. On the following Monday Reed was dismissed from his office for some cause or other, and this seems to have so preyed upon his mind that it led him to drink. On the day of the deed Mrs. Sealey it would appear came up into his room with what object it is not quite clear, and the visit resulted in an altercation, and in the excited state in which Reed was then, it is supposed he raised the first weapon that was within reach, which was the sword of his rifle, and struck the deceased a severe blow on the head; this was followed by a second cut, which cleft the upper portion of her skull clean through, severing the scalp. There seems to have been some considerable time between the deed and its discovery, as when the discovery was made the body had been laid on the bed, the sword had been wiped and sheathed, and an attempt had been made to wash out the bloody stains from a portion of the dress of the deceased. Reed then, it would appear, loaded his rifle with one of the cartridges he had brought home, and placing the muzzle of the piece under his armpit discharged it with his toe or foot, with the intention of committing suicide. The charge had however been so very much diminished from the state of trepidation in which the poor man was, more than three-fourths of the powder having been spilled, that the bullet was only propelled into the shoulder, striking against the shoulder blade, where it lodged and whence it was afterwards extracted. The bone was not broken, and the young man is fast recovering. The scalp of the deceased was found at the further extremity of the room, and the sheathed sword lying by its side.

No one seems to have been on the premises on the fatal day, with the exception of a relative of Reed's, who had come in about 4 o'clock, and had taken a seat in the verandah, where he was smoking, unconscious of the tragedy, when he heard the report of a gun. The report however was so low, that to him it appeared more like the falling of glass or crockery from the table on to the floor. Thinking nothing of the report this relative, after his smoke, went away home.

Such are the circumstances which have come out up to the present. I hope there will be some extenuating circumstances at the trial, but at present everything looks gloomy for the young man supposed to have committed the deed.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHUMBA.

REMARKS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB, DATED 2ND MAY 1870, ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHUMBA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1869-70, FURNISHED BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL B. T. REID, SUPERINTENDENT.

During the year under report, the expenses of the State were kept within the estimate; the income anticipated was realized; and, after providing for the expenses of ordinary administration, admitted of an outlay of upwards of Rs. 30,000 on public works. Good progress has been made in the construction of roads through the State; two large bridges, 165 feet in length, have been constructed across the Ravi; and preparations have been made for the construction of two others. The schools and dispensaries established continue to thrive, and a general feeling of contentment pervades the population. These results are satisfactory, and creditable to the administration of Lieutenant-Colonel Reid.

2. The estimated income for the ensuing year is Rs. 1,73,168, or nearly double what it was when a Superintendent was first appointed; and the estimated expenditure for ordinary administration, Rs. 1,38,500—leaving a surplus of Rs. 34,668. After providing out of this surplus for such buildings and other works as may be necessary, the Superintendent proposes to invest the balance in Government securities, and to repeat the operation in each year for the future. His Honor entirely approves of this proposal.

3. It is no doubt a matter for regret that the system of *bigar*, or forced labour, still prevails to some extent; but the arrangements being made by Colonel Reid to introduce mule carriage for the conveyance of grain, and those which have in view to substitute a moderate Road Cess for the repair and maintenance of roads in lieu of the forced labour of the agriculturists, referred to in para. 14, cannot but afford very great relief; and the Lieutenant-Governor has full confidence that no exertion will be spared by the Superintendent to reduce the demands for forced labour in every possible way.

4. His Honor concurs in the belief, indicated in para. 17 of Colonel Reid's Report, that a system of administration in which details are conducted by the chief and his officials, while the whole are controlled by a British officer of experience and judgment, is, at the present time, far better calculated to secure the happiness of the masses in a State like Chumba, as well as to promote the well-being of the State itself, than any other that can be suggested; and the progress which has been made in Chumba, under the guidance of Colonel Reid and the other officers who have held the post of Superintendent—but more especially that of Colonel Reid himself—while it attests the correctness of this belief, is regarded with unmixed satisfaction by this Government, as it clearly is by the Raja himself.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ended 18th October, 1870.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	Rs.	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,76,011 7 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 61,30,188-8-6	1,87,97,511 10 6
Do. at Branches, ,,	1,26,67,323-2-0	
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches		3,21,03,397 9 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.		10,70,446 11 2
Sundries		6,19,468 4 8
Total Rs.		7,61,66,835 10 11

ASSETS.

Government Securities		98,92,924 2 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		48,77,808 2 3
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto		38,88,392 10 3
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto		1,28,94,098 4 7
Dead Stock		11,34,582 4 6
Stamps		14,224 9 0
Balances with other Banks		12,33,006 15 7
Sundries		1,92,811 13 0
		3,41,27,948 13 2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...Rs. 1,68,87,698 6 5		
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...Rs. 2,51,51,188 7 4		4,20,38,886 13 9
Total Rs.		7,61,66,835 10 11

The above statement, compared with the last return issued on the 20th ultimo, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.

Genl. Try. Blce. at H. O.	Rs. 1,508,950	13	7 increase
,, at Branches	143,857	5	8 increase
Other Deposits	5,417,427	13	5 increase
Bank Post Bills	235,979	5	4 increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs. 253,500	0	0 increase
Loans on Govt. Secs	40,950	0	0 decrease
Accounts on Credit of do	244,620	3	5 increase
Mercantile Bills Discounted	21,190	6	7 increase
Cash, &c., at Head Office	4,985,419	13	0 increase
Do at Branches	2,765,292	1	11 increase

ADMINISTRATION OF BHAWULPORE.

REMARKS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB, DATED 13TH MAY 1870, ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BHAWULPORE STATE FOR THE 15 MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1869, FURNISHED BY MAJOR C. C. MINCHIN, POLITICAL AGENT AND SUPERINTENDENT.

Notwithstanding drought, high prices, and proximity to Bikanir, the State during the period under review enjoyed perfect tranquillity. The country has been prosperous and the people are contented. There is a cash balance of eight lakhs of rupees in hand; the State debts have been paid off; the revenue has already reached 20 lakhs per annum (or double what it was when the State was first taken under direct management); while the ordinary expenditure is 16 lakhs. Major Minchin accordingly expects to be able to expend five lakhs per annum on remunerative works, and that, by the time the Nawab comes of age, the annual income of the State will have risen to 30 lakhs. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor believes that these anticipations will be fully realized, and that the comparison drawn in the report between the present condition of the State and the state of affairs existing three years ago is perfectly just.

2. With reference to the suggestion that on the Nawab's arriving at the age of ten years, an English gentleman be appointed to superintend his education,—His Honor observes that this is very desirable, if a suitable person can be found; but great care will have to be exercised in the selection. Meantime, the N

WITH THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA AT VERSAILLES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA, VERSAILLES, Sept. 24.

The firing which we heard the night before last, or rather early yesterday morning, was from Fort Mont Valérien, and was directed against a part of the Sixth Corps occupying a position near Buzanval. There had been a forward movement of the Prussians in that quarter. An unfinished French redoubt had been seized, and the fort had opened fire. It will be seen by this participation in the struggle of the guns on Mont Valérien, how completely Paris is threatened to the whole south and west of its defences. The different corps of the Crown Prince's army are taking up positions that command every approach to the city on the side which they have to attack, and the boom of heavy guns, sending stray shots among the Germans here and there upon the line of blockade, shows that the French are uneasy at this tightening of the circle round their walls. There is as yet no artillery duel, no thunder of battery against battery. But the German troops have gone near enough to seize the two or three outlying works —all of them I believe unfinished—by which it had been intended to remove the attack to a longer range. Paris will now have nothing but her regular ramparts and her regular chain of forts, prepared years ago. There will be no extension of the circle to meet the possibilities of modern range. From what I remember of Charleston Harbour, I should judge that the distance from Fort Warren to the houses destroyed by Federal shells was greater than the distance from the captured redoubt behind Chatillon to the towers of Notre Dame. Many things may hinder a bombardment. The Germans do not wish to injure Paris, though they would greatly like to take it. There may be a system of blockade, or the forts may be separately besieged and the rampart breached, which would, perhaps, be the more humane plan. The French may come to terms and peace may be presently arranged, as some persons expect. But this question of long range and possible destruction has an important bearing on the question of a defence pushed to desperate limits. The monuments, the palaces, the churches of Paris are within the Charleston range of what has now become a German fort.

The bright sunny weather continues to favour King William's soldiers in their bivouacs. There is too much dust to make the roads endurable, and the nights are growing somewhat cold. But it is still glorious weather for camping out. In the woods and gardens near Paris there are more men to be so bestowed than in the snug villages and handsome country seats which Germans hold, for everyone is on the alert. All along the line there are field guns ready to trot forward into position, and masses of infantry waiting the signal to advance. If General Trochu should sally out, he will be warmly received. We hear, however, that all thought of sallies on a large scale is abandoned by the French commander; that everything is ready for a cautious defence; and that the garrison is settling down —as well as such turbulent elements can settle—to hold its own behind its walls.

September 25.

The hospital in the palace. That is as it should be. The poor rough fellows who suffer by the war in the halls of the proud Sovereign who caused the war. That is right and fair. Never did Versailles look more stately, and the great terrace, and the great fountains, and the avenues of trees bask in brighter sunshine. But what would all the courtiers who have trodden that terrace have thought of the scene which it now presents? There are lame, bandaged figures creeping out into the garden from the gilded saloons of the palace. There are groups of slightly wounded men enjoying the sunshine on the grass plots, or staring up at the noble pile of building, as though bewildered by the beauty of their hospital. They are mostly Prussians and Bavarians, though several Frenchmen find shelter in the same good quarters, and they seem to be very quiet and patient, much comforted by a little tobacco. When I think of the wounded whom I have seen in miserable cottages on heaps of straw, or sitting in the utter wretchedness of out-door life in a ruined village, these men at Versailles appear marvellously fortunate. Yet they have their pain to bear, and their physical weakness, and, even with a palace for a lodging, they are not to be envied—not to be envied, though their truckle beds stand upon polished oak floors under the eyes of the kings and princes and marshals of France, who adorn the walls. They have many fine uniforms to gaze at as they lie through the weary hours of the day. The perpetual gold epaulettes and decoration on the breas, or the flowing wig and lace ruffles, must grow a wee bit wearisome to stare at. But they cannot be so bad as common wall-paper or hospital whitewash. It is appropriate to have great commanders looking down at the brave soldiers of a later generation. To a Frenchman there may be a shade of bitterness in the sight of the Marshals of France under present conditions, but the German wounded can view them only as interesting pictures. These are the famous names of which they have heard and read so much. These stern old chiefs are the very men to make light of the painful sights of a military hospital. The Marshals had never even in their day seen such complete preparation and such well-ordered nursing. Everything is kept clean and tidy. The truckle beds are watched by surgeons and assistants, who spare no efforts in their work. Sisters of mercy glide softly from room to room, with ready fingers and gentle words, whilst the splendour of the palace itself gives height and breathing space to what are now the hospital wards.

As greater uneasiness is felt by French at the closing up of their besiegers' line, there is firing from the forts outside Paris against anybody and everybody who comes in sight. I went to the front a couple of days ago with some friends who were anxious to have a good look at the city, and we found it difficult to place ourselves in a satisfactory position, without attracting the notice of the gunners opposite. Nothing is more odious in the eyes of advanced posts than to draw fire from the enemy by unnecessary movements, and we put ourselves in the hands of a young Bavarian officer, to be guided or restrained as he thought best. Very cautiously we were led from bush to bush, passing over the brow of the hill to the sloping ground near Clamart, and there was Paris, as in that beautiful view of it which I have before described, spread out like a map at our feet. There was Paris, with its mass of white houses and with the gilded dome of the Invalides more conspicuous than any other building, glittering in sunshine. There also were the outlying forts, and we could see the men in them moving about. Our guide bade us keep very much under cover Not even the glass of a telescope must be seen to twinkle among the bushes. It might appear a long way to yonder embrasures, but the French had good glasses, and were always on the watch. See, even now, an officer had stepped up on to a gun carriage, and was examining something to our right. He was not satisfied, and almost immediately after he had gone there boomed forth a loud discharge. The shell came whizzing past us and flew far on its way before we heard the crash of the explosion. Another shell followed and burst at some distance to our right. Then there was a pause. We remained in the thicket and peeped out at that formidable neighbour and at the glorious glimpse of the great city behind him. Fine as the view was by day, it must be still more impressive by night. Our guide thought that the night view of Paris, with its thousands of lamps, was the finest thing he had ever seen. How the supply of gas was to be maintained no one could say. We had learned that preparations would be made for lighting the streets with oil lamps in case of the worst. But as yet we were assured that gas was freely used. There was a curious point about the night view which was that flashes of musketry were seen within the French lines, as though the garrison fought among themselves. This, however, must be due to some system of cleaning the small arms or of practising the recruits, for nothing is more apt to deceive than distant flashes seen at night. If they had come to street fighting already it would be a sad thing for the city. Talking of fire by night here is fire by day. We have been so cautious that it cannot be our fault, but somebody has drawn a batch of shells from the French. They are dangerous visitors, so it it is better to leave them to themselves without further discussion of why they are sent. Whiz! Crash! Those iron fragments have an ugly sound. Soldiers should be honoured for trench work, as much as for any dashing charge. There is nothing in it to warm the blood.

It will be the fate of Parisians again to drink Seine water, or to let water alone as a drink. The artificial supplies of the city have been all of them interrupted, as we may trust the latest news, and Paris is reduced to the state of bygone days in this important matter—not quite reduced to the same state, though, for drainage has done much to make the Seine water better than of yore.—*Daily News.*

PRAYING FOR RAIN.—According to the *New York Herald*, a Cape Cod clergyman on Sabbath prayed most earnestly for rain. He entreated the Lord to 'uncork the bottles of heaven and send down the refreshing showers.' The drought had lasted through August and part of September; Tuesday morning the line storm began, and continued with great violence till Friday, flooding the country and sweeping off the bridges in all directions. Saturday night it set in to rain again, and Sabbath morning it was still pouring down. This time the prayer was as follows:—'Oh Lord, we recently took occasion to entreat thee to uncork the bottles of heaven and send down the refreshing showers, but we did not mean that the cork should be thrown away.'

THE DEFENDERS OF TOUL.

REMILLY, NEAR METZ, Sept. 26.

To-day the prisoners from Toul passed through this place, or at least a considerable number of them. They were chiefly Gardes Mobiles. They had come from Pont-à-Mousson on foot, and, though the distance was not very considerable for well-trained soldiers, it had told severely upon these soft, unformed lads, for such they were for the most part. They reached Remily in the dusk of the evening, and it was quite dark before they had finished passing into the station. Poor fellows! most of them were dead-beat, while the Prussian soldiers who came with them carried their bayonets erect and moved with strong, elastic step. My quarters were in an empty room in a deserted house which had once been an hotel, and which now held some eighty Prussian officers and men stretched on mattresses on the floors. As I stood on the steps with a group of Prussian officers and two Englishmen, the poor fellows passing close to us, stopped and crowded round to beg, some a glass of water and some a cup of coffee. They caught sight of the name Hotel de France, and thought to get refreshment. They were very earnest and pressing, and it became difficult to explain to them that the house was absolutely bare to its walls and floors, and could bring forth nothing but Prussian swords and bayonets. Talking French to prisoners in this place, bristling with soldiery and in full tide of war, is not a safe or agreeable occupation; for the sentries with them are apt to add to their urgent cry of "Vorwärts" a rough reminder to the French-speaking sympathizers to get out of the way. I must say, however, that the sentries were for the most part good-natured enough, and we were allowed to get a pail or two of water —no small treasure in this now dry and thirsty village, where the pumps are almost exhausted. This we served out in tin cups to both sentries and prisoners as they passed, with a hundred or two of cheap cigars. Presently they halted at the railway station, and I walked in among them and chatted with them. They were pleased enough to hear French conversation, and welcomed me. They were but young troops; most of them "enfants de Nancy." They were not so broken or dispirited as that weary motley host which marched away as prisoners from Sedan, and whose passage for hours in one continuous line, a dejected dirty, weary rabble, no one who witnessed it will ever forget. These men were not very soldier-like, in bearing or physique. They complained bitterly of their long march. Toul, they said, was riddled with ball. It had undergone a fierce and continuous bombardment, and for the last eight hours the fire had become incessant. Their losses were, however, comparatively small—only thirty men of the garrison killed in all, they said, which seems hardly likely. They had still two months' provisions, and were all the time on full rations. They looked plump and well nourished. Among them were two or three students of medicine who had been shut up in Toul, being on their way to Paris to volunteer. One of them is "a journalist," contributor to the *Lanterne Comique* and other small comic papers. They were very anxious about their treatment in Germany, and hopeful of an early peace. They seemed to think that now they had given in, it was of little use for any one else to hold out, and they were very much disposed to be satisfied with peace on any terms.

The French succeeded in their sally on Friday in the direction of Thionville, of which I have told you, in capturing a provision train of sixty waggons, and driving them straight into Metz. The prisoners of whom I have spoken asserted positively that Metz has provisions for an army for two years. It was the granary of the surrounding fortresses. A Prussian officer with whom I have been talking told me just now an incident which he says has considerably mystified some of them. But it may easily be true and yet is not very mysterious. A Prussian soldier on the 23rd became possessed of a letter which had dropped from the pocket of a village girl near Charly. It was dated Metz, September 15, and was a letter from her Sweetheart. How did it reach her? I suppose by one of those pilot balloons of which one was captured the other day, and, when examined at the headquarters of Prince Charles, found to convey packets of private letters, with a prayer that any one who found it would post them. I believe most of them, if not all, were posted.

Since the new railroad has been open to Pont-à-Mousson, and Toul has fallen, railroad progress will no longer be so difficult from Saarbruck into France. But the road to Pont-à-Mousson will be devoted to the exclusive use of the army yet for fourteen days.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE REPUBLICANS AT MARSEILLES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Independance Belge* who, probably from motives of prudence, dates his letter from the frontiers of the Department du Midi, state that since the new municipality of Lyons has shown symptoms of vigorous resistance to the Red Republican committee and has put a stop to the arbitrary arrest of functionaries and magistrates by order of that revolutionary body, the extreme party has sought to establish its head quarters at Marseilles. The Government representative, M. Alphonse Esquiros, ex deputy for Marseilles, has personally manifested very conciliatory intentions, but he found at the Prefecture a privileged body of democrats who had constituted themselves into a special guard of the new Prefect. This functionary, M. Labadie, is also a man of order, and bears a reputation for energy, but, nevertheless, he has permitted these Pretorians to force themselves upon him, they having also, as a sign of their authority, displayed a Phrygian cap from the balcony of the Prefecture. It is said that these 300 guardians of authority have very largely availed themselves of the kitchen and cellars of the Prefecture. As to their services, they have been confined to hunting down former agents of the secret police, and mounting guard in antechambers, where admission is only possible under the escort of their bayonets. The National Guard resented the arrogant pretension of this special body, which styled itself a Civic Guard, but not being completely armed the citizen force could not act with the vigour they desired. On the 21st of September the Civic Guard, acting upon an order from the departmental committee, but without any legal authority, arrested M. de La Guerronière upon his arrival from Constantinople. They seized his papers, his luggage, even his money, and detained his wife at the hotel while the ex-Ambassador was taken off to prison. On the same day the captain of the frigate La Normandie, who was accused of having sought to prevent his crew from crying *Vive la Republique*, met with similar treatment. M. de La Guerronière was released after a few hours' detention in consequence of an order from M. Cremieux, telegraphed from Tours. His papers and other property were restored to him, nothing of a compromising character having been discovered. On the contrary, it is asserted that upon learning the news of the unworthy capitulation of Sedan that diplomatist immediately forwarded his resignation, together with a letter of protest. As to the captain of the Normandie, his arrest having been equally arbitrary, he was also restored to liberty. The next day it was rumoured that both M. Esquiros and M. Labadie had been arrested, and although the report was quite unfounded it created such excitement throughout the city that those officers marched through the streets at the head of a body of National Guards, and were received with loud cheers from the assembled citizens. A few hours afterwards a citizen was charged before the magistrates with having assaulted a civic guard, and the comrades of the latter, finding that the accused was likely to be acquitted, marched in arms into the court, and arrested not only him but the three magistrates and their clerk, who were taken to the Prefecture amid the silent astonishment of a stupefied crowd. Their detention was not very protracted, but such an incident proves how weak and uncertain authority is at present in the great city. The same correspondent, writing on the 25th of September, says that M. Esquiros had condemned the conduct of the Civic Guard in arresting the magistrates, but at the same time addressed a kind of reproach to the Court itself on account of the wrongs which it was alleged had been committed by the Imperial magistracy, and which had irritated the democrats. This communication led to a protest from the body of *avocats*, who personally waited upon M. Esquiros, and obtained from him a promise that arbitrary arrests should be prevented in future. The *avocats* subsequently held a meeting, at which they passed a resolution to the effect that if, within two days, some decisive measure was not adopted, they would present a formal protest on the subject to the Provisional Government. M. Esquiros issued a notice calling attention to the penalties attached by the law to all attacks upon public functionaries, but no proceedings were adopted against those who were concerned in the last outrage, and great tenderness is exhibited towards the chiefs of the Civic Guard in order to avoid collision between them and the National Guard. The latter force was to be reviewed on the 20th of September, and comprised 40,000 men, but the majority of them have not yet received muskets. The old uniform has been discontinued, and a dark blue frock, with red braid, and a képi of the same colour—a costume at once economical and severe—has been substituted. The *Peuple* of the 28th of September states, that at a meeting of the Defence Committee, with the prefect at its head, together with delegates from the departments of the Drome and Isere, and also from Lyons, it was decided to form a league of the Departments of the South, and that Marseilles should be the centre of the organization and administration, while Lyons should be the centre of action for all means of defence and of attack.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

INTERESTING STRANGERS AT BRUSSELS.

Among the 55,000 strangers whom the course of events has sent suddenly to Brussels, we are told that a good sprinkling of pickpockets is noticed. It is remarked that many English members of the craft have been found lodging in first-class hotels. The respectability of the profession abroad seems to be maintained as rigorously as in the days of old when Lord Lytton wrote his "Pelham," and depicted the respectable British thief as picking from the pockets of a Frenchman the lumps of sugar the latter had carried off from a café, simply to punish such shocking meanness.

THE GATLING AND MONTIGNY GUNS.

It appears that the small Gatling battery has eclipsed the performances of the Montigny mitrailleur at Shoeburyness, and so far distinguished itself that we understand an order is to be at once given for some of these weapons. It will be within the recollection of our readers that the Gatling battery delivers a continuous fire, the cartridges being fed by gravitation down a hopper. In the Montigny the fire is intermittent, the gun being loaded with thirty-seven cartridges at a time, which can either all be discharged in one volley or fired separately. In either case there is a necessary intermission before the next plateful of cartridges can be introduced. Thus far the continuous fire has proved the more successful. We trust that the Gatling battery about to be introduced will be of a calibre and suitable chamber to fire the same ammunition as is to be used in the Martini-Henry rifles. There can be no difficulty about it, and it is a point which the committee will not, we hope, overlook.

POOR DOGS.

Does cruelty cease to be cruelty when it has become customary? The Nottingham magistrates have answered this question in the affirmative, and have pronounced that cutting off a dog's ears is so common a practice that a nominal fine sufficiently meets the case. The feelings of the suffering animal were expressed clearly enough by Mr. Pritchard, one of the professors at the Veterinary College, London, and also by a local surgeon, both of whom deposed that the ear of the dog is a most sensitive part, and that chopping the ear, however skilfully performed, must cause the animal most exorciating pain. Nor was it pretended that because other dogs had undergone similar torture the sensations of the dog in question were at all less painful. The magistrates, however, saw in the frequency of the cruel act an excuse for its commission, and are, of course, prepared to admit the same plea in cases of wife beating, child murder, or that rough play in which the Nottingham "lambs" have attained some celebrity.

BAZAINE'S DESIGNS.

If the statement is correct that Marshal Bazaine informed a Prussian officer a few days ago that he was merely preserving Metz and the army under his command for the service of the Emperor Napoleon, and that he had nothing to do with the Republic established in Paris, his position becomes more interesting than ever; for, assuming that he holds out against the Prussians until the close of the campaign, and that they are forced to retire without obtaining possession of the fortress, it will have to stand a second siege from the army of the Republic; or on the other hand, Trochu and his forces may find themselves obliged to defend Paris against Bazaine and his forces when their present assailants have departed. Again, both Trochu and Bazaine will have to defend themselves against the Reds; and at the same time the adherents of Count de Chambord and also of the Orleanists will not be idle, and, besides probably fighting with each other, will also be fighting with the Reds, Bazaine, and Trochu. This seems to be the sort of peace we are to look forward to at present, and it partakes too much of an internecine character to be as pleasant a prospect as could be wished.

A GHOST STORY.

At last we seem to have a really well authenticated ghost story. The *Leavenworth Independent* of the 24th ult. says that for about ten years past a lady living in Crawford County, Fredonia, has had for a companion a spirit child, five or six years old in appearance. This faithful little ghost attends her wherever she goes, and has been seen by nearly every resident of Fredonia, at one time or the other, following close behind the lady in question. Indeed it has become a common expression in the place to say, "There goes B.'s little girl." The lady has become quite accustomed to its presence, and rather likes it than not. Frequent attempts have been made to capture the ghost, but it invariably eludes arrest by melting away. Once only has it been seen apart from the haunted lady. Shortly after the close of the war a gentleman, who had just returned home from the army with his wife and child, was occupying a room in the haunted lady's house. Just after retiring to bed—a lamp being lighted in the room—a child's footstep was heard on the floor; the gentleman sprang from his bed, thinking it was his own child moving about, but found the little girl safe in bed, while the spirit child who had created the disturbance was seen descending the stairs.

DR. CUMMING TRIUMPHANT.

Dr. Cumming is in good spirits. He triumphantly points to the heartrending events that have lately occurred as a convincing proof of his predictions. There can no longer, he maintains, be any doubt in the face of the occupation of Rome by the Italians as to who is the "beast;" and then he asks what has become of the "keeper of the beast," meaning the Emperor, who, it seems, occupied this imperio-zoological position in the world's history. Of course it would be useless to question the correctness of these interpretations of prophecy, but it is, we presume, permitted to us to note with satisfaction that the poor "beast" seems still capable of some enjoyment, notwithstanding Dr. Cumming and the Italians, for, according to the latest news from Rome, he had expressed a wish to be taken out for a drive; but the cardinals, who probably do not understand his nature so well as his late keeper, thought the request was premature, and denied him this innocent pleasure. As for the "keeper of the beast," he too takes his little drives, and it is to be hoped is able to enjoy them. Now that the question has been satisfactorily settled, good Christians will feel a great relief in not being compelled by a sense of duty to call people beasts any more.

A TRAP FOR THE GERMANS

The belief of the Prussian generals that in the battle of the 19th, between Sceaux and Montrouge, an attempt was made to draw the German troops on to positions that had been mined is not improbable. At Montrouge, which is just beyond the fortifications on the southern side of Paris, are the stone quarries which supply the city with its chief building materials. These quarries are not open excavations as with us, nor do they interfere with the surface of the ground in any greater degree than an ordinary mine. The entrance to them is by shaft through which the blocks of stone are drawn up like coal from a pit, the method employed in working the stone being very similar to the plan pursued in our coal measures. No large chambers are excavated, but a series of narrow vaults or passages extending for miles underground, in which it is very easy for a stranger to lose his way. In the deserted quarries at Montrouge the cave-culture of mushrooms has now been carried on for many years. At Méry, Frépillon, Moulin de la Roche, Sous Bicêtre, and other places in the immediate vicinity of Paris, similar subterranean quarries exist, and it is scarcely too much to say that within twenty-five miles of the city the underground works vie with those on the surface in extent, and surpass them in curiosity.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

The scheme of Mr. Phillips Bevan for dealing with the increasing evil of food adulteration is one of the most practical results of the Social Science Congress. He desires that legislation should attack the evil directly by the appointment of public analysts, independent of vestries or corporations, among whose members the vice of adulteration often exists; that all articles of food should have their ingredients plainly declared; and that all evasions or violations of the law should be punished far more severely and regularly than is at present the case. Mr. Bevan says that in some of the States of America the penalties include long terms of imprisonment, and in cases where adulteration has been attended with fatal results even the punishment of death has been inflicted. Through permission of the late Lord Clarendon and of the present Foreign Secretary (who has "taken up the subject in the same warm and earnest spirit" as his predecessor), Mr. Bevan has addressed to all the consulates and legations a series of questions with a view of ascertaining how the evil is dealt with in other countries. When these have been received and digested we may hope that either Mr. Bevan's scheme, or some modification of it, will be adopted without further delay. The candid confession just made by a "bonesweater," that he could make better terms with the butterman than with the soap-boiler, brings the matter to a crisis.

THE MUSIC OF THE WAR.

The people who find fault with the managers of the Crystal Palace for endeavouring to turn an honest penny out of the public interest in the war by "Blowing up the Bridge of Kehl," and otherwise adapting their fireworks to circumstances, should cast their [illegible] the announcements of the preparations for the grand piano intended to meet the wants of the hour. The composers have not been idle, and battle-pieces and songs for the drawing-room are all the rage. We have, for instance, "The King William March," introducing the celebrated "I am a Prussian," sung by the Prussian National Guard. Then we find "On the March," which appears to be specially arranged for neutrals, as both French and German melodies are brought into it. The "Uhlans' Galop" and the "Uhlans' Quadrille" (the latter in the appropriate time and setting of the "Lancers") are also promised, so that dancing may be done to suggestive strains. But the human voice is far more effective than an instrument in raising the emotions to the required pitch, and you can have no less than twenty war songs for a shilling. Most of these are imported from abroad, but some have been made here. A very sweet thing "has been suggested by the acts of mercy displayed by the St. Johannites in the present campaign." During one short season of anxiety about Belgium there was a singular revival of such melodies as "Our Tight Little Island," "Britons, Strike Home," and "Hearts of Oak." These have vanished from the advertisements with the renovation of confidence in the power of England to keep out of the continental broil.

THE DUKE OF AUMALE.

Much has been lately said of a complaint which the doctors call "aphasia," of which the marked feature is inability to express oneself plainly, or to speak to the purpose. Political aphasia is sometimes natural, more frequently assumed; and of the latter sort the Duke of Aumale's recent answer to certain French electors, published in the *Times*, affords, as it strikes us, a most instructive instance. It consists of half a dozen lines in which, with the show of most categorical emphasis, he delivers himself of no distinct statement at all. He announces that his programme is to consist of "actual adhesion to the Government which fights and negotiates." What is that? The Provisional Government, no doubt, is fighting hard at Paris. Marshal Bazaine is fighting hard at Metz. But under what flag the Marshal fights, no statement of his own has disclosed, and serious doubts are entertained. "The Government which negotiates" means nothing; for no Government is officially negotiating, and M. Favre's semi-official attempts are at an end. Further, the Duke promises his future adhesion to the Government "freely chosen by the Constituent Assembly." "Freely" chosen—there's the rub! Chosen by an assembly summoned under the pressure of foreign occupation, Red violence, perhaps civil war? All this opens a pretty considerable loophole. "Honourable peace, liberty, order, probity." Why, instead of all this, could not the Duke have informed us that he adheres to the Provisional Government, if such be the fact? Why, indeed, except for this that a man of honour, patriotism, and high courage in other respects has not the courage to risk committing himself by speaking out in a political emergency in which plain language is essential.

A REPLY TO THE ORLEANS BISHOP.

Frenchmen and Roman Catholics are remarkable for never allowing facts to interfere with their partisan rhetoric. The Bishop of Orleans, being at once a Frenchman and a Roman Catholic, illustrates his position in his recent letter published in the *Patrie*. The Bishop says:—"If we decline it is not because we are Catholic, it is because we are not sufficiently Catholic; because we have neither the faith, nor the morality, nor the strong discipline of our fathers." We say nothing as to faith, but the morality when Catholicism was triumphant is a matter of history. The massacre of St. Bartholomew was a piece of Catholic morality, for which the Pope ordered a "Te Deum." In the reign of Louis XIV. Catholicism was illustrated by the names of Bossuet, Fénélon, Massillon, and many others The king was a sincere and devoted Catholic. The reign produced the Dragonnades, the two wastes of the Palatinate under a general who had become a Catholic, and also produced the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. We cannot speak of the Catholicism of the Regency—the Cardinal Dubois was its leading statesman—and we have never heard that the morality of the time was remarkable. Louis XV. was ruled for many years by a cardinal, and through his whole life was an elevated Catholic. We have not heard anything very favourable to the morality of his Majesty or his times, but the Catholicism of that period was distinguished by the Calas case and by the execution of the Chevalier de la Barre, a boy of eighteen, whose tongue was cut out at the root, his right hand cut off, and he was finally burned at a slow fire. We are no Voltairians or lovers of Voltaire, but he brought those cases before the eyes of indignant Europe, and we must say that the morality of Catholic France did not appear to advantage by the side of that of the notorious Freethinker.

ENGINEERING WORK AT STRASBURG.

The following account, published anonymously in a German paper, but plainly by an engineer officer actually employed, thus describes the crowning of the lunette at Strasburg, which apparently led to the surrender of the place soon afterwards. We are compelled to abbreviate its details slightly:—"On the night of the 18th, the crowning of the glacis, begun on the 14th, was fully completed. What a work it was! If ever officer of engineers has it in him to show courage, determination, coolness of carriage, and penetration, here is the opportunity. It is no longer a mere question of arranging a row of workmen in a straight line, and maintaining its direction. Every ten or twenty paces the line turns round the traverses or approaches the works, and the night is so dark you can see neither. There is no complete plan, and however carefully you may manage to reconnoitre from behind your screens in daylight, things and places now seem quite different. So do the workmen, as they come up in an unsteady row, laden with tools and gabions, one man keeping behind another. Presently begins the fire from the enemy's bullets as the noise is heard, and as the party mount the open crest of the glacis and is told to halt and wait there each man's courage fails him, and he thinks only of getting a little cover. If you left them alone they would soon all screen themselves in separate pits. With all the good will in the world the infantry officers do not help you much, for they cannot tell their own men in the pitchy darkness. The engineer, aided perhaps by a couple of sappers, has to place each workman, and is responsible for everything, and woe betide him if he makes a mistake and leaves any part of the new work exposed to be seen into at daylight! At no siege did the crowning of the crest need more courage or greater power of getting over obstacles, and yet I believe not a single error actually occurred. We worked fairly up from the first parallel to the glacis in twenty days."

THE MORMONS IN DIFFICULTIES.

A disagreeable incident seems to have occurred at the great Salt Lake City. The Mormon police force have been taken into custody by the United States Marshal for destroying a Gentile's liquor establishment by order of the authorities. It seems that a German Gentile, Paul Engelbrecht, has for some years been a resident of Salt Lake City. He has kept a large wholesale and retail liquor establishment, and within the last four years has paid the municipality 15,000 dollars for licences. The city ordinance under which licences are granted and fines imposed fails to fix any uniform amount, and leaves it optional with the authorities to charge what sum they please in in each individual case. Mr. Engelbrecht finding that the amount he was called upon to pay for licences swallowed up his profits, determined to carry on his business with a wholesale licence only, and to dispense with a retail licence. The city authorities maintained, on the other hand, that without a retail licence he would not be legally justified in selling less than ten gallons at a time, which, of course, is rather more than a retail customer could consume with comfort at one sitting. As Mr. Engelbrecht refused to accept this view of the case and continued his business as formerly, he was arrested and fined heavily, but refused to pay the fines, though he gave sufficient bonds pending a decision of the United States District Court. In the meantime, however, the municipal authorities assumed under a city ordinance to declare Mr. Engelbrecht's establishment a nuisance and to destroy his stock. Accordingly on the 27th ult. the City Marshal arrived at Engelbrecht's before eight o'clock in the morning with all the regular policemen and several special constables. Then the work of destruction commenced, and the place was completely gutted. Barrels, cases, and bottles were taken out into the streets and broken to pieces. Liquor continued to flow down the streets all the morning. When Engelbrecht came to his store and found what had happened he was naturally much annoyed, and applied to Judge Strickland to issue a warrant for the arrest of the destroyers of his property, which he valued at 22,589 dols. The warrant being issued, Colonel Patrick, the United States Marshal, immediately arrested the alderman, the city marshal, and the whole of the police and the specials engaged in the affair, and brought them before Judge Strickland, to answer the charges of riotous conduct and malicious destruction of property. They have since been released on giving bonds to appear in answer to any action of the grand jury, and by direction of the judge the United States Marshal has sworn in 100 special deputies in case of emergencies. Great excitement has been caused among the Mormons by this outside interference, and it is said they too have commenced swearing in large numbers of policemen for special duty.

A ROUNDABOUT TOUR TO TOURS.

TOURS, Sept. 20.

Late on Saturday evening last I received an intimation that in consequence of Prussia having expressed a determination to listen to no terms of peace which did not involve the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, the Corps Diplomatique had suddenly resolved to remove that very night to Tours. Pursuant to your instructions providing for that contingency, I, your Paris Correspondent in ordinary, followed them at two hours' notice, leaving in the excellent hands of your "Special Correspondents" the task of sending you from Paris any important news which you may be enabled to receive from that beleaguered city. At 9 on Saturday evening, Sept. 17, the representatives of four Powers, Lord Lyons, Prince Metternich, Djemil Pacha, Chevalier Nigra, and the Chargé d'Affaires of Russia, left Paris by a special train for Tours, viâ Rouen, Lisieux, Serquignes, Mezidon, Alençon, and Le Mans—the only network of lines which the invasion had left available. I got away from the Rue Lazare at 10-50: but not, unfortunately, by a special, or even an express train, for it took me very nearly as many days to get from Paris to Tours as, in ordinary times, it does hours. My first stage was Rouen, where the heavily laden train arrived, long after its time, at about three o'clock in the morning. With great difficulty I got a bed at a very dear rate in the most filthy inn I ever entered. I believe the train by which I travelled was the last which left Paris by that line, for at eight on Sunday morning I saw a notice at the station that the trains between Paris and Rouen had ceased to run. A railway guard told me that in the course of the night the railway bridge over the Seine at Asnières had been blown up. To get a ticket to proceed to Tours by the round-about way of a tour through Normandy was a work of difficulty, so great was the pushing crowd of applicants, soldiers, peasants, and bourgeois families fleeing from the terrible besiegers of Paris. The train did not leave till an hour after the appointed time, and at length the doors of the station were shut in the face of many who wanted to go, but for whom there was no room. We went by way Lesieux, Serquignes, Mezidon, Argentan, Alençon, and Le Mans, thus traversing large sections of the departments of the Seine Inferieure, Calvados, Orne, Sarthe, and Indre and Loire. At every station there were great delays, owing to the precautions necessary to be taken to avoid collisions in the present irregular state of the traffic. The trains were of unprecedented length, and laden with not only troops, passengers, and luggage, but bullocks, horses, and artillery. The military information I now give can be of no use to the enemy; for if in these military movements there was anything like organization, it did not strike the mind of an ordinary observer. There appeared to be just as many troops going north as south, and it seemed as if the army of Paris and the army of the Loire were performing an inexplicable *chasse croise*.

I was greatly struck throughout my long course at the desolate appearance of the country. Those extensive plains about Rouen, which are generally peopled with herds of oxen thick as daisies in a meadow, showed now only a very few, just enough for the immediate reserve of the large city. Further on among the rich beautiful meadows of Normandy three or four bullocks or cows were quite a rare sight, and literally I only saw two flocks of sheep in all distance between Rouen and Alençon.

All along the line everybody talked to his neighbour about the war. Private soldiers with third-class tickets often got into first-class carriages for want of room elsewhere. They were eagerly questioned by passengers, and one and all joined in abuse of the ex-Emperor. Men who had been at Sedan and had got to Rouen, by way of Douay, were thoroughly impressed with the belief that the Emperor and the Court Generals delighted in getting soldiers killed as a revenge for the Plébiscite, and that the disgraceful capitulation of Sedan was ordered by the Emperor for his own private purposes. In no single instance did I hear a voice raised in favour of a restoration. Tentatively, I said to several people that the Bonapartist party was working hard to get the Emperor back, and that if the King of Prussia seconded their efforts there was no knowing but that they might succeed. Nobody that I met with would for a moment admit the possibility of a restoration. Men, women, and children, and soldiers, joined in the unanimous opinion that come what might, France would never tolerate a Bonaparte again; and that nothing would so exasperate the country against Prussia as the idea that she wanted to impose their old imbecile and wicked ruler upon them again.

I arrived very late at the pretty little old Norman town of Alençon, and slept there. At seven in the morning I witnessed a scene, the counterpart of which was, I believe, going on in almost every town in France. The public promenade, a pretty triangular green bordered with chestnut trees, was covered as thickly as the great square in Chatham barracks at the same hour, with squads of recruits, going through various stages of primary drill. These were fair specimens of the levy *en masse* now going on throughout France, and which sanguine Frenchmen, especially Parisians, hope will destroy the Prussian invader without fail, even if the extinction of the regular army should be completed. The squads which I saw consisted of men of all ages and all ranks. The majority, of course, belonged to the humbler classes, but side by side with the blue blouse were many portly citizens clad in broadcloth. Some of them at the ripe age of 60 were learning the goose step for the first time. They had none of them either arms or uniform, and I doubt whether there are any arms in the town. But they very conscientiously went through the duty required of them by the drill sergeants of squaring their toes, keeping their heels together, doing right and left face, with as much unanimity as the stiff joints of some of the oldest among them permitted, and putting the left foot first on the word given, "The line will advance—mar-r-ch." The drill sergeants were all simple fellows, whose knowledge was derived from former service in the army. They wore their everyday working costume. One of them, a cook at an inn, drilled his squad in his white paper cap and cotton apron. A more characteristic type of a citizen soldier could not be seen. If this civic force of Alençon should persevere in the efforts which I saw for a month, they will certainly by that time be able to form four deep, wheel into line, and even form square very creditably. But if in the meantime, or even for a good while afterwards, four Prussian Uhlans should take a fancy to gallop into Alençon, as the inhabitants now grievously fear they will, I am afraid all the drilling will turn out of small avail for the defence of the town. It would be more to the purpose if, instead of all this scientific corporal's drill, the volunteers were to be at once put to ball-practice. A good weapon, a good aim, and a good heart might do a great deal at a push, even if keeping step and marching shoulder to shoulder, were left to the spur of the moment.

My observations on the part of the provinces I have passed through lead me to the conclusion that much greater discouragement is felt in the country than in the capital. In Paris the bristling of the bayonets in every street encourages the population and the bold-faced Mobiles encourage each other. The press, which gallantly swears every day that Paris will either do or die, keeps up the popular spirit to a high pitch. But in the provinces the diapason is very much lower. The belief in the ubiquity of the Prussians is universal. Wherever I go I am asked in terror-stricken accents by people who know that I have just come from Paris, "Oh, sir, do you think the Prussians will come here?" I answer as consolingly as I can that they have a great deal of work to do before Paris, that I do not see how they can afford to scatter their forces to ravage France all over, and in particular that it would never be worth their while to come a great many miles to steal the cocks and hens of a remote village in Normandy or Touraine. The disposition to die for the country is, I must honestly report, by no means intense in the provinces. The prevailing opinion is that, if Paris cannot defend itself, M. Thiers ought to make peace. A good many Bonapartist agents meet with a willing audience when they say to the small landholders in the western departments, "What does it matter to you whether those people in Metz and Strasburg who speak German, and live a long way off, should belong to France or Germany? It is better for you to let them go than to have your taxes raised to pay the expenses of the war."

An officer of my acquaintance, whom I met in the train, gave me an extraordinary account of what happened at Chartres on Monday morning. Ten thousand Mobiles had been concentrated there to defend the town. They were very diligent at drill and very warlike in their daily conversation. But on Monday the news came that the railway had been cut at Rambouillet, and that the Uhlans might be expected at Chartres. Thereupon, the officers told the Mobiles to lay down their arms and get away to their homes as soon as they could, as it would be impossible to resist the Prussians. The mayor exhorted them to withdraw for fear of provoking Prussian wrath upon the town. At the same time he asked a few volunteers (*hommes de bonne volonte*) to transport the ammunition and the large stores of corn and flour in the town to a place of safety. No volunteers came forward; the Mobiles disbanded, gratifying their patriotism at the same time by crying, "Down with the Chartres people; down with cowards."

This is a very striking instance of the discouragement—the military term is demoralisation—which pervades the raw levies of France. If there had been any fight in the Mobiles here was an excellent opportunity to show it. Ten thousand resolute men in arms could have opposed a very good front to any force which the Prussians could afford to detach from before Paris. But at the mere whisper that the Prussians might possibly come to Chartres, the whole garrison which had been formed at considerable pains melted away! It is wonderful that so little has been done in the way of sorties to harass the besieging

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT TOURS.

Tours, Sept. 26.

A DECREE of the Triumvirate published to-day, removes serious practical difficulties in the way of the formation of an army for the relief of Paris. After reciting that there are numerous regular troops in the depôts which cannot be made available for want of sufficient cadres, the decree, referring to a law of 14th April, 1832, which provides for the suspension of the ordinary rules of promotion when in presence of an enemy, enacts that four new cadres shall be created in every depôt of the line, and two in every depôt of foot Chasseurs. Very full powers are then given to generals of divisions to appoint officers, including the power to restore retired officers to their rank in the army, and to give lieutenants' commissions limited to the duration of the war, to retired non-commissioned officers. This measure, if rapidly acted upon, may work wonders in a very short time.

Although the *Moniteur* apologised for the publication of M. Laurier's electoral circular, on the ground that it was in type before the decree postponing the elections appeared, I find that it is placarded at all the prefectures, and I therefore think it desirable to send a translation of it, as a remarkable Government manifesto, which may certainly be taken *nunc pro tunc*, more especially as there is a rumour that the elections will not be postponed longer than to the end of October.

The delegated Minister of the Interior thus addresses the Prefects, the great majority of whom were up to Sept. 4 the devoted, humble servants of the Empire:—

"Monsieur le Prefet,—France once more mistress of herself is about to take in hand her own destinies. An appeal is being made to universal suffrage for the election of a Constituent Assembly. Never before was the nation consulted on grave questions during so disastrous a period. The attitude of the Government in thus demanding the vote of the nation will serve above everything else in pointing out to you the line you are to take in your relations with the electoral bodies, and in serving the new Republic. You are not, however, to infer from this that you will not be bound to confer with the electors of your department on their political duties, nor to enlighten them thereupon. The practice of official candidatures has exercised so demoralising an influence, and universal suffrage has been submitted to such a long and cramping servitude, that, in more than one case, you will be obliged to revive in the elector the sense of his political liberty and to impress upon him the duty of practising it. In a word you are to apply yourself to do exactly the reverse of what the defunct Government always did. At the same time, and without reference to the lesson implied in this comparison, you will take especial pains to inform the electors what the late Government cost them. You are incessantly to call their attention to this point and thus render them competent to form a just opinion on the actual situation of France. During eighteen years, from the beginning to the final death struggle of the last reign, the country was systematically fed on lies. It is now time to tell the truth and face the danger in all its reality. This is all the more essential seeing that in divers districts the partisans of the Empire dare to cast upon us the responsibility of the evils which overwhelm the country. Need I say that you must not tolerate any calumny to this effect.

"The Empire, by a blow dealt suddenly in the dark, placed the country at its feet. It took all, and confiscated all, beginning with liberty, and promising glory. Where is now this glory to be found? Where is the material prosperity for which many thought it advantageous to barter their conscience and their dignity? It has all disappeared in the great wreck, and it was only just that it should, for nothing ought to survive the degradation of human souls. At this moment we can perceive around us nothing but a people in mourning, disasters, disorganization, want of discipline, and a country torn to pieces. Such is the France which the Empire has bequeathed us. Such is the exact picture which you are not to shrink from exhibiting in all its details. You are to tell of it to those electors who are yet ignorant, and you are to remind those who would try to forget that the Empire had full power to act as it pleased, that it did as it liked, and that in obedience to the principle on which it stood it corrupted all who came in contact with it. Lay particular emphasis on the military situation now so humiliating. Lose no opportunity of saying or of proclaiming that during eighteen years France annually gave the Government of the Emperor more than half a milliard of francs, and more than one hundred thousand men for the defence of the country, and that at a given moment France, which was so great when Bonaparte seized upon her, found herself lost, ruined—without resources, and in a state of unparalleled distress. Call the attention of the country to her terrible wounds, and show her the bottom of the abyss over which she hangs. It is principally in the rural districts that you are to publish these severe truths. It is there that people must know that every man killed by the invaders, every family placed in mourning by the war, every town or village ruined, and every franc that is paid or will be paid for war expenses, is the consequence of eighteen years of an Empire which degraded us, and that we (*nous autres*) who represent the Republican principle, and who are the successors of this régime are only mixed up in this military, financial, and other disorders from a wish to make out a schedule as syndics and liquidators. In saying these things you are also to enlighten and reassure the departments as to the intentions of the new Government. Exert yourself also to establish public security, than which there can be no better means of strengthening the Republic. The Republic has issued from a stainless revolution, and will be true to its origin. It is the sole form of government which can build up anew the grandeur, the fortune, and the morals of the country. The middle classes made a dishonest trial of Republican institutions in 1848, and they can now see what their betrayal of them has brought about. This experience will be of use to all parties. Repeat, therefore, incessantly that our Republic is, above everything, a government of order, and that when we are measured with the Empire, it is it which will be proved a government of anarchy. Explain that Republicanism is the necessary offspring of universal suffrage, because the elector of to-day has no right to bind perpetually the elector of to-morrow; because a Republic is the sole form of government which accords with the mobility of the electoral will, and because this mobility is incompatible with dynastic transmission, especially in a country where, since 1789, hereditary monarch has not been able to furnish a single serious example of hereditary succession. Explain also that the flexibility of the Republican system is the guarantee of its solidity, inasmuch as it enables the Government to follow without shock or violent collision every movement of public opinion, and to adapt itself thereto. Far from being anarchical, this régime is henceforth the only possible expression of order and civilization; and you may point out the United States of America as an example to any one who states the contrary. It is on this standpoint that you are, M. le Prefet, to try and gather round you men of courage, men who are disposed to serve the country, and men who are open to conciliation. We are most desirous for the country to thoroughly understand that the Republic neither wants to frighten nor to hurt any one, and that we are ready to accept from all sides adhesions and even penitents. But in making this statement do not neglect to make known that if we are resolved to be generous we are decided not to suffer ourselves to be duped. Above everything else I have to caution you against the exigencies and suggestions of extreme parties. We should neither listen to those who injured us in the past, nor to those who would compromise our future. But to both we leave the fullest liberty, reserving to the Government the duty of maintaining an equilibrium and enforcing the laws. Extreme parties are at the same time much less to be feared than people generally think; they have their reason for existing and their utility in the *ensemble* of opinions, provided they are not allowed to become usurpers and tyrants; and we are resolved firmly, but without rigour, to prevent any usurpation or act of tyranny on their part. The incorrigible reactionaries should understand that we have regained our political liberties, and that their intrigues will not prevail against them. Those on our side who constituted the brave and valiant vanguard of the Republic will feel that, under penalty of compromising everything and of finding themselves isolated, they should slacken their pace, moderate their most legitimate hopes, and cease from demanding of the Republic to bear fruit on the day and hour on which they planted it. Such miracles are impracticable. It is no less certain that the Republic once founded and consolidated, will insure, in social questions, continuous progression; and that all such progression will be the more durable, and the less exposed to reaction, for being accomplished with moderation, and by successive stages. Such, M. le Prefet, are the general ideas by which you are to regulate your conduct and your political speeches, particularly in reference to the elections for the Constituent Assembly. We have to deal with events big with perils of every sort, and with the best intentions, we are liable to make many mistakes. But we must at least avoid every mistake at which an honest man would have reason to blush. It is rare that any political act whatsoever has not, apart from the advantages it presents, certain disadvantages. My feeling is, that in the present crisis, what we are most interested in, and what everything else must be subordinate to, is in gathering round us those who have confidence in us, who can command the confidence of others, and obtain for us the goodwill of those to whom we are yet unknown. Through their means we would wish to found the Republic, without resorting to undue pressure or excesses of any kind, as becomes men who have profited by contemporaneous teachings, and who know that if true liberty comes of much order, real order comes of a great deal of liberty.

"CLEMENT LAURIER."

I have no doubt that in almost every instance these instructions will be acted upon with all the zeal of newly converted officials. And yet it is a very hard task which M. Laurier imposes on the prefects. Only think that every one of them has been in the habit any time these many years of proposing at all public dinners a toast to the following effect:—

"Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health of the Emperor, who represents force, order, prosperity; the Emperor, whose wisdom is only equalled by his goodness, and whose indefatigable eye watches every interest in France. To the Empress, whose grace, beauty and inexhaustible virtues are the ornament of the throne and the unfailing theme of the admiration of a grateful people. To the Prince Imperial, whom to know is to love, and who, with the bright example of his parents before him, justifies us in regarding him, as we all fervently do, as *l'Espoir de la France*."

Well, now, these same prefects are to tell the people that all the woes which now afflict France are the direct consequence of the eighteen years of the Empire which they have worshipped; and they will do it. A few only of the old prefects have been dismissed, just in sufficient number to frighten the others. M. Laurier could not have turned them all out *en masse* without provoking much clamour. It would have been said that the Government, whose title to govern, as it itself admits, is irregular, had disorganised the whole administration of France to put its own creatures in office. It is much more astute to make the Emperor's old prefects roast themselves, and be the first examples of those "penitents" which M. Laurier says the Republic is ready to receive with open arms.

At nine this morning I saw M. Glais-Bizoin, a member of the Tours Triumvirate, taking a cup of coffee and smoking a cigar with Republican simplicity in the Café de la Ville Rue Royale. He talked with an officer, who asked him to present a memorial to M. Crémieux, which memorial he read very carefully without spectacles, although he is a good deal on the wrong side of seventy. He also talked with a journalist who said yesterday in my hearing that nothing short of cutting off 100,000 heads would bring France to her senses. I hope this pupil of '93 did not inoculate M. Glais-Bizoin, who is now a third part of a dictator *extra muros*, with his doctrine. From what I have lately heard I believe I undervalued M. Glais-Bizoin, when I spoke of him as a shadow. He is almost the thinnest man I ever saw out of a coffin, but I am told he is a most active and efficient member of the Provisional Government. He is very strong upon his pins, for he took his coffee and smoked his cigar without sitting down, although he stayed in the café a long while. Court circulars are in the habit of describing what royal personages wear. Why should it not be interesting reading if I tell how M. Glais-Bizoin, now the third part of the half of a sovereign power, was dressed this morning? He wore a white beaver hat coming down to his eyebrows, from under the brim of which sparkled piercing eyes more like those of a hawk than any I ever saw in a human being's head. His nose, moreover, has a great resemblance to a hawk's beak, and his cheeks are not plumper, but the expression of the countenance is benevolent withal. He had a black coat, with a thin velvet collar, black waistcoat, and unobtrusive watch-chain, light summer trousers, and a pair of striped linen gaiters, neatly fitting over polished leather boots.

The Count de Chambord is stirring. Although of a lymphatic temperament, he flatters himself that his time has come. His first act of energy has been to supply funds for the publication of a handbill, called "The Prophecy of Blois," alluding to tremendous calamities to fall upon France in 1870, but which were all to be relieved by an unexpected "coming man." Next, he has inspired the *Phare de la Loire* and the *Espérances du Peuple* to say that "Monseigneur" is good enough to take great interest in France at the present moment, and that his "generous and patriotic heart" thinks that Providence may very likely impose upon him the glorious task of saving the country. In order to aid these presumed designs of Providence, "Monseigneur" reminds his friends that now that the Republic has abolished the political oath there is no longer any reason why they should stand aloof from public life. He therefore recommends them to worm themselves into all possible offices and functions, and to get themselves made deputies, prefects, mayors, adjoints, &c., wherever they can. "Half measures"—by which Monseigneur means Orleanism—will be of no good whatever, the only genuine order and liberty is that to be secured by a recourse to legitimacy and divine right. These principles, however antiquated they may be thought, are the mainspring of the volunteer movement in parts of Brittany and La Vendée. I have not the least expectation that the Count de Chambord will ever become Henry V., but I think the wondrous course of events has rendered him powerful enough to do some mischief.

Among the items of balloon news I find that a new Insurance Company has been started with the authorization of Government to cover risks of fire and pillage by the enemy. I hope a branch office will be forthwith opened at Tours, for I should very gladly pay a premium upon certain *Lares e Penates* which I have left in Paris at the mercy of Prussian shells.

Tours, Sept. 27.

Last night a battalion of Francs-tireurs, numbering about 1,200—the very flower of the force sent out of Paris some days ago—arrived here from Orleans, where they had forced the station-master to give them a special train. They came in a very excited state of mind to complain to the delegated Government of their commander, Colonel Arrhouson, who was appointed by the Empress Regent. They accused him of withholding their pay, for the want of which they were suffering intolerable privations, and also of his cowardice. They said they were in an impregnable position near Melun, from which they might have greatly harassed the enemy, and that the colonel marched them out of it for no other reason than to get himself out of harm's way. In the course of the evening the Francs-tireurs assembled tumultuously in front of the Hotel de l'Univers, where Colonel Arrouson was quartered, and in some way or other did him a mischief. Some say they drew lots to decide who should shoot him, and it does appear that a shot was fired, but according to the account it was by accident. Bayonets were used, and the colonel is certainly hurt. The men when they arrived here were ravenously hungry. M. Glais-Bizoin advanced them 1,000 francs to buy food, and at the same time strongly recommended them to go back to Orleans by a late train last night. A portion of the force followed his advice, but the greater part remained behind, and is here yet. Those who have gone will not have reached Orleans, because yesterday the station-master removed all his rolling stock to Blois, beyond which point no trains now run.

If Orleans cannot be defended, how can the less strong and equally open town of Blois resist the enemy? And then the terrible question opens upon us, "What is to become of Tours, the seat of government?" On this point opinions are divided. Some who ought to know, tell me that Tours is utterly indefensible, that the Prussians will certainly be here before the end of the week, and that the delegated Government is already preparing to migrate farther westward. On the other hand I find men who daily frequent the Government offices, declaring that no thought of a change of *locale* is entertained; that Orleans was evacuated because of a resolution by the Minister of War not to waste power by defending untenable positions; but that the "army of the Loire" is fully able, and entirely decided, to defend Tours. I hope this may be so. It is true that all those long trains of artillery-waggons, whose want of guns I observed the other day, are the cars which the Prussians at Sedan abandoned as useless after taking the guns away. But I am assured that guns are daily arriving by rail which will make up a very formidable artillery force around Tours. If the Prussians weaken their besieging force so much as to send all this distance a corps d'armée sufficiently numerous to besiege Tours, the garrison of Paris ought to take great advantage of the movement to make formidable sorties, and doubtless will do so.

A defensive movement towards Blois has certainly been made, for in the cafés which were overflowing with officers last night I scarcely see one this evening.

Want of discipline, the result of the long years of Imperial misrule, is a terrible stumbling-block. There is great danger that the various corps bearing arms who, above all things, feel the necessity of being fed, may be reduced by the want of a proper commissariat to turn marauders, and as they get hardened in a lawless and almost necessary course, inflict greater hardships upon the country than an enemy would do.

M. Lutz is the name of the second bearer of balloon despatches, of which M. Jules Favre's letter to his colleagues is the only one yet published. I am told that of competent aeronauts there are at least a hundred in Paris whose names are yet unknown to fame.—*Daily News.*

AN editor of one of the New York magazines lately sent back his tailor's bill, accompanied by a neatly printed slip informing the tailor that his MS. was "respectfully declined." Force of habit. The mistake was not discovered until next day. The tailor discovered it.

ROME DELIVERED.

Rome, Sept. 21, 10 p.m.

On going out late last night to post my letter a most picturesque scene presented itself to my eyes,—Italian soldiers, still under arms, bivouacking on all the piazzas, round the monumental fountains, obelisks, and columns in which Rome abounds; and every street, especially, of course, the much-frequented Corso, crowded to excess with people of both sexes and of every age and class. There was not a house to be seen without lamps in almost every window or corner where it was possible to place one, excepting churches and offices of the Papal Government; for a splendid illumination had been spontaneously organized—not in the architectural style which is so prevalent in Tuscany and at Venice, no ranges of lights tracing the outlines of cornices and arches, and giving the immense blocks of stone, of which the Tuscan palaces are mostly built, the transparency of porcelain; but, in complete defiance of all rule and symmetry, festoons and garlands of red and white coloured globes were suspended in all imaginable lines and devices.

A long stream of people was, with torches and flags, passing to and fro between Piazza di Venezia and Piazza del Popolo, and the singing, shouting, and cheering were incessant. Moreover, this merriment and rejoicing seems to have been kept up all night, for I found the whole town still full of people when I went out this morning. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of this dense crowd when General Cadorna and his Staff made their solemn entry into the city at 11 a.m., followed by four or five regiments of Line troops, a few battalions of Bersaglieri, and two squadrons of Lancers. These troops entered Porta Pia, and, descending by the Quirinal, proceeded through Piazza di Venezia towards the Corso, officers and soldiers in full dress, and making a very noble appearance. You should have seen what a reception the people gave them! All the windows in every house were crowded up to the very top, the tri-coloured flag waving in all directions; there was literally no end to the shouting, cheering, clapping of hands, and waving of handkerchiefs. As soon as a general, or a colonel, or the flag belonging to a regiment came in sight, the outbursts of joy which had just before seemed superlative were again surpassed by new shouts of "*Evviva i nostri fratelli!*" "*Vivano i nostri liberatori!*" "*Evviva l'esercito!*" "*Evviva il Rè!*" Several friends of mine who were present at the entry of the Italian army into Venice four years ago assure me that the reception it met with there was nothing to be compared to this, and I can fully believe it. The cheers were received by those who were the objects of them with a very good grace; the soldiers were quite dignified without any unnecessary stiffness, and exhibited a very pleasant sort of *laisser-aller*, without allowing it to degenerate into familiarity or neglect of discipline. They are indeed a fine set of men, well-built, tall, and strong, with sunburnt countenances, and seemed to bear their heavy arms and other appurtenances as if they were no weight at all. I have never seen a nobler looking army; for while, on the one hand, they do not exhibit the stern rigidity and severe order of the German troops, who often remind me forcibly of Cromwell's Roundheads by the solemn expression they wear of a consciousness of duty and grave responsibility, on the other, they are quite as far removed from the noisy levity and desire of attracting attention which characterize the French soldier, and are in my eyes the personification of the good qualities of future Italy. Italians, like Germans, but in a totally different way, require to have military discipline and hard work forced upon them to come out in their true light and show their best side. Once under a uniform, they no longer seem the same men; all outbursts of passion, all petty envy, and jealousy, and quarrelling seem to cease; and if it now and then happens that a soldier of the Train inveighs against the "*maladetto cristaccio*," or "*Madonna porca*," for not helping his horses out of the mud, his officer soon calls him to order and calms him down by a salutary admonition. Nothing can be more charming than the behaviour of the Italian officers towards their subordinates and among themselves. I continually see Generals chatting amicably and sitting down to dine with simple lieutenants; there is no trace of the etiquette which separates the superior officer in France from those power in rank, nor of the aristocratic bearing occasionally observable in the German officers. They seem to me not only a body of good and amiable individuals, but, at the same time, the right material for first-rate soldiers. During their rather arduous march through the desolate, sunburnt plains of the Campagna, where the heat was intensely oppressive, and they often had to suffer hunger and thirst as well, I never once heard a complaint or saw a discontented face.

When they attacked the breach and the barricades, where they had every reason to expect they would meet with a desperate resistance and be received by a murderous fire, they set off as cheerfully as if they were going to a cricket match. Nay, what is more, for two days preceding the attack they had to receive patiently the fire of the enemy while reconnoitring being under strict orders not to fire in return. Yesterday even the Division do Vecchi was incessantly exposed to the fire of the adversary from the right side of the Tiber, and, having the same severe injunction not to attack that side of the river, were unable to fire in reply. This is a pretty good test of discipline in any army, and I feel certain that if these troops were led by first rate leaders they would do wonders. However much we may, and I certainly do, desire that no opportunity may occur for them to show their bravery to the extent of which they might be capable, one thing is beyond doubt, and that is, that the army renders this country an incalculable service, were it only as a preparatory school and example of patriotism, sense of duty, hardihood, and discipline.

To return from this digression in favour of my brave friends in uniform, let us now contemplate the amiable set of people which is at present filling the streets of Rome. How gentle and well-behaved they are! To think that in a dense crowd, packed so close together that a pin could not fall to the ground, no one pushes you, no one treads on your toes, no one elbows his neighbour! There is not a drunken man to be seen, and ladies, real ladies, of all ranks, circulate as freely as men without meeting with the slightest cause for alarm. A great many belong evidently to the middle class of well-to-do citizens, and there seems to me to be a larger proportion of young girls than is usually to be seen in the Italian cities, where unmarried women are generally rather strictly kept and lead a secluded life, as they do in France, whereas the Roman maidens have reminded me much more of England and Germany. It is not, however, the women alone who display the national colours wherever it is possible to place them, for there is not a man to be seen without the tricoloured cockade in his hat, and the tricoloured riband in his buttonhole. There is a flag on every carriage, and even the horses have their red-green-white streamers. The bust of Victor Emmanuel is to be seen everywhere crowned with fresh laurels, and his portrait greets you in every shop window. In short, the people are quite beside themselves, and do not know what to invent to display their loyalty and enthusiasm. Nearly all those who take part in the procession seem tradespeople in easy circumstances, and well-dressed. All have huge "*Si's*" ("Yes") on their hats in anticipation of the "*Plebiscite*." Even ladies wear their "*Si*" on their bonnets and hats and in front of their dresses, and the burden of the song the whole *cortège* repeats is "*Si, si, si,*" in every imaginary sound. Rejoicing was the predominant feeling, and although I soon discovered that hatred to the clerical dominion was far more vivid and far deeper rooted than I had ever imagined, there was happily no room left for it to manifest itself to-day. Even the Papal arms, which were taken down immediately from all the public buildings, met with no insult. The only act of real violence I heard mentioned was the murder of a certain Baldoni, commissary of police, by the hand of his father-in-law, who had been exiled in great part by his connivance on account of his not consenting to his daughter's marriage, and who returned with our troops yesterday, after a banishment of 16 years, to take his revenge at last.

While the people in their holyday dress were thus fully occupied in celebrating their deliverance in the festive frame of mind I have endeavoured to describe, politicians and generals were busily laying their heads together in grave deliberation. At 3 p.m. the whole of the Pontifical army filed off before General Cadorna and the Italian troops at Porta San Pancrazio. As a breach had been made in the walls, they were entitled to the honours of war, though their feeble resistance had done but little to merit them. Their bearing on this occasion was marked by insolence and *hauteur*. The Italian soldiers had orders to present their arms in the whole line out of courtesy to the vanquished; but this did not prevent the arrogant French Zouaves eycing them contemptuously, and the Legion d'Antibes shouting as they passed, "*Nous sommes Français, et nous vous retrouverons! Au revoir!*" On this General Cadorna firmly and quickly ordered them to salute him, which they had intentionally omitted to do, and they were reluctantly obliged to obey the command. All these foreign troops were then conducted to the frontiers and obliged to return to their respective homes. The *Squadriglieri* (enrolled brigands, as you already know) received, of course, no military honours and have been sent to Civita Vecchia to be forwarded to the island of Ponza, near Sardinia, where they will be examined. Those who have to answer for crimes, and therefore have a reckoning to settle with Italian justice, will be retained and tried, while the others will be dismissed to the villages whence they came. The native troops are all broken up, the officers retaining their degrees of *anciennetè* in the Italian regular army.

Just when his army was filing off before the Italian troops, the Pope despatched an autograph letter to General Cadorna, begging him to send some troops to defend the Città Leonina—a request he had already made twice before that day, but which had not been complied with on account of the strict orders which the General had received from his Government on no account to set foot on that side of the river. Nothing short of a personal demand on the part of his Holiness could induce him to infringe them, and he, moreover, referred to the terms of capitulation by which the 800 Papal Guards were esteemed a sufficient protection for the person of Pius IX., stating at the same time his intention of withdrawing the troops sent with the shortest possible delay. This urgent request of Pio Nono is significant, inasmuch as it is the first attempt at conciliation which has yet been made on his part. Only a very few days since he seemed quite determined to leave Rome. "There," he said to Count Arnim, "you see all my things are packed up. I depart as soon as they (the Italians) enter." As he has remained till now, there seems to be a hope of his remaining still longer; for the influence of the Roman prelates interested in remaining seems beginning to outweigh that of the Jesuits, which till now has been paramount. Even yesterday the Pope spoke of escaping, and General Cadorna had told him that he had orders to suffer him to pass unmolested, and for the troops to pay him all the honours due to a Sovereign, so that he was perfectly free to act as he thought fit, and would meet with no impediment. On this assurance Pio Nono appears to have given up the idea of going to Civita Vecchia; as he greatly dreads crossing the sea; and took up the idea instead of traversing Italy and crossing the Brenner to Bavaria. At this hour, however (11 p.m.), he is still safe in the Vatican, and, I hear, greatly delighted at the honours paid him by the Italians in his Palace. A new *giunta* has been proposed, consisting of members of the Moderate-Liberal party, whose names are to be seen on the walls. However, this proceeding not being legal and regular enough to please the Italians, General Masi, commandant of the city, has now been deputed to choose a provisional *giunta*. There could be no better choice made than Masi. He is almost a native of Rome, having been born at Terni, and has resided here for a long time. In 1849 he had the command of a Republican regiment during the siege. He is a brave soldier, a perfect gentleman, moderate in his political opinions, and agreeable in appearance. He will no doubt succeed in reconciling those who are discontented with the present state of things, if any really exist. It is a good thing for them to have a man like this at Monte Citorio, for already the Radicals are beginning their attempts to undermine the new Government and claiming universal suffrage, abolition of the mill-tax, &c. Two newspapers have already made their appearance under the titles, *Il Miglioramento* and *Roma Capitale*. To-morrow the first number of the new *Gazzetta del Popolo* will be published. All three are more or less in the hands of the extreme party. Let us hope that the Liberal-Conservatives, who have been governing the kingdom during the last 11 years, will not let the reins pass out of their hands in 1870.—*Times*

AN ESTIMATE OF THE WAR INDEMNITY.

(*Economist*, Sept. 24.)

VARIOUS guesses have been made of the probable amount of the indemnity which the Prussian Government will exact from France should peace now be made—estimates varying in amount between thirty and two hundred millions. It is perhaps premature to discuss the question, which will depend so much on the duration of the war itself and the inducements of another sort which may be offered to Germany to make peace; but it will be interesting at least to see what sort of calculations are current in Germany. Two papers are before us—one by Professor F. von Holtzendorff in the *Spener'sche Zeitung*, and the other by Dr. George Hirth,—which throw some light on the matter. According to the former the indemnity should comprise:—1. The amount of the war loans of the German allies. 2. Compensation for the families of soldiers killed, and for invalided soldiers. 3. Reimbursement of the prizes made at sea, and of the damages caused by capture. 4. Compensation for damage to private property—for example, by the bombardment of Saarbruck and Kehl, and the expulsion of German subjects from France. 5. The payment of fines for offences committed by French on German subjects in war, such as the robbery and plunder of German subjects on French territory; and 6. The expenses of the communes in consequence of the war—quartering support of the wives of Landwehr and reserve men called out, &c. These are pretty comprehensive heads for a war indemnity, but they are nothing to those of Dr. Hirth, who puts his calculation in an arithmetical form and in French money, that Frenchmen may see what it comes to. It is as follows:—

I. Cost of the Military Movements—		
1. Mobilisation and transport of troops, arming of fortresses, and the like.	£4,000,000	
2. Purchase of horses	4,400,000	
3. Keep and pay of troops, forage, and the like, average 40 thalers per man per month, for six months..	36,000,000	
4. Munitions and the like	2,800,000	
5. Extraordinary marine and coast defences	1,000,000	
6. Maintenance and transport of French wounded and prisoners, 100,000 men, at 20 thalers monthly	1,800,000	
	50,000,000	
II. Direct Losses—		
1. Loss of labour of 700,000 men for half a year, at 200 thalers per head	10,400,000	
2. Loss of 10,000 men killed and completely invalided, estimated annual value of whose labour is 2 million thalers, capitalised at 4 per cent..	7,690,000	
3. Pensions for invalids and widows, &c., yearly 2 million thalers, capitalised at 4 per cent	7,600,000	
4. Injuries by the blockade, bombardment, &c.,	20,000,000	
5. Indemnity of German territory occupied by troops—the Palatinate, Baden, Rhine provinces, &c., ...	1,600,000	
6. Indemnity of Germans expelled from France	2,000,000	
	49,200,000	
III. Indirect Losses—		
1. Damage to trade establishments....	4,000,000	
2. Loss of national income	38,000,000	
3. Depreciation of national property..	48,000,000	
	90,000,000	
IV. War Indemnity for the re-conquered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, especially Strasburg	8,000,000	
Total	197,200,000	

Such is the German arithmetic, the total being nearly £200,000,000, or about five milliards of francs. Of course, it is open to the obvious remark that much of the calculation includes what in law would be called remote damage, such as juries sometimes give compensation for in railway accidents against the opinion of the judges, while there are heads of indemnity for which there are hardly any goods materials to make a computation. The estimate of the loss of individual incomes, for instance, is based upon the returns of the English income tax, from which it is inferred that the national income of England is £430,000,000, giving an average of 95 thalers per head, so that an average of 65 thalers per head for Germany would not be under the mark—a computation which is not only a guess, but contains the curious error that the returns under our income tax include the whole national income. Still, if losing nations were made to pay to the uttermost farthing for the wars they are involved in, the total figure would probably not be far wrong, though the details could be more accurately worked out. And if the war costs Germany £200,000,000, what must have been the losses of France?

THE REDS AT LYONS.

THE *Patrie*, commenting upon a proposition put forth by the *Salut Public*, that Lyons should be selected as the provisional capital of France during the investment of Paris, recognizes the claims of that city as superior to those of other towns, but objects that the violence of a portion of the population renders it unsafe to place the Government of the country within their control. "Of all the towns of France," says the *Patrie*, "Lyons is the only one that has ventured to raise the red flag, and in which for ten days the well-disposed citizens have been unable to suppress a commune which seems to be desirous of introducing terrorism into the Governmental system. Not only were the magistrates who held office on September 4 thrown into prison, kept in solitary confinement, and threatened with still greater severities, but also the Prefet sent by the Government of the Republic was for a long time unable to procure recognition of his authority, and he was continually watched by delegates of the commune, which paid no attention to his authority or his decisions. In the same number in which it was proposed to constitute Lyons as the provisional capital, the *Salut Public* published even more lamentable accounts of the expulsion of public functionaries and the continued confinement in prison cells of several commissaries of police, the expulsion of the Carmelites, and the robberies to which they were subjected." The *Patrie* concludes by asking what evidence there is to induce a belief that in future the authority of the Central Government will be more respected in Lyons than it has recently been, and adds that until such proof is given the country will not be disposed to intrust its interests to such turbulent politicians.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Sept. 30.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 30.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Charles Villiers Ibbetson, from the 54th Foot, to be Lieut., vice William Walter Patrick Joyce, who exchanges.

Royal Artillery.—Staff Assist.-Surg. Thomas John Peatfield to be Assist.-Surg., vice George Scott Davie, M.D., who exchanges.

Grenadier Guards.—Henry Edward Colvile, Gent., to be Ensign, and Lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. Everard Henry Primrose, promoted.

2nd Foot.—Paymaster and Hon. Capt. George Blurton to have the honorary rank of Major.

9th Foot.—Capt. Charles Caldwell Grantham, from the Supernumerary List, to be Capt., vice Brevet-Major Henry John Wilkinson, promoted half-pay Major.

12th Foot.—Capt. George James Gordon, from the 24th Foot, to be Capt., vice George G. Newton, promoted half-pay Major.

16th Foot.—Lieut. John Lloyd Price to be Capt., by purchase, vice Leonard Ball Anderson Poynter, who retires; Ensign Henry Herman Napier Martin to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Price; Gentleman Cadet Frederick Deffield Welchman, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Martin.

17th Foot.—Capt. Artemus Thomas Aglen, from the 64th Foot, to be Capt., vice William Tyler Stuart, promoted half-pay Major.

24th Foot.—Captain William John Macknight Crawfurd to be Major, by purchase, vice William Vesey Munnings, who retires; Lieut. George James Gordon to be Capt., by purchase, vice Crawfurd; Ensign William Sugden to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Charles A. Hewitt, who retires; Ensign William Osmund Oslear, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Gordon; Gentleman Cadet Fitshardinge Robert Bayfield Liebenrood, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sugden; Gentleman Cadet John William Edward Angelo, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Oslear.

30th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet William Albert d'Arifat Norris, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice William Nash Leader, who retires.

40th Foot.—Ensign John Pass to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Reginald Pretor who retires.

53rd Foot.—Ensign Francis Cheyney Haro to be Lieut., by purchase, vice George Reed Carr, who retires.

54th Foot.—Lieut. William Walter Patrick Joyce, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice C. S. Ibbetson, who exchanges.

62nd Foot.—Quartermaster Charles Lenton, from half-pay, late Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Quartermaster, vice James Gamble, who retires on half-pay.

63d Foot.—Gentleman Cadet William Robert LeGeyt Anderson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Luke Camden Wheeler, who retires.

67th Foot.—Capt. George Fletcher Coward, from half-pay, late 4th West India Regiment, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major A. H. Coney, promoted half-pay Major.

81st Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Arthur Joshua Tetley, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice John William Flood, who retires.

95th Foot.—Capt. John Richardson Pearson, from the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Capt., vice John Sexton, who exchanges.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon George Scott Davie, M. D., from the Royal Artillery to the Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice Thomas John Peatfield, who exchanges.

Staff Major-General Frederic Paul Haines, at present employed at head-quarters on particular service, to be Quartermaster-General, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant, C. B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Spalding S. Evans Gordon, half-pay, late 23rd Foot, to be Governor and Commandant of the Royal Victoria Hospital, at Netley, vice Major-General Richard Wilbraham, who has resigned that appointment.

Half-pay.—Capt. and Brevet Major Arthur Henry Coney, from 67th Foot, to be Major, without purchase; Capt. Frederick J. Hutchison, from 64th Foot, to be Major, without purchase; Capt. William James Ross, from 1st West India Regiment, to be Major, without purchase.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Wright Marten, 7th Foot, having completed the qualifying service with rank of Lieut.-Col., to be Col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of February 3, 1866.

Quartermaster James Gamble, retired on half-pay late 62d Foot, to have the honorary rank of Capt.

The undermentioned warrant officers have been granted honorary rank:—

To have the honorary rank of Captain.—Lieut. and Deputy-Commissary Daniel Connell, Bombay Establishment.

To have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.—Ensign and Assist. Commissary Patrick Walsh, Bombay Establishment; Ensign and Assist. Commissary Edward Nue., Bombay Establishment.

The following Deputy Assistant-Commissaries to have the honorary rank of Ensign:—

John Copeland, Bengal Establishment; George Judd, Bombay Establishment; John Clabby, Bombay Establishment; Daniel Lisseuburg, Madras Establishment.

Sub-Conductor Peter Keay, Head Master of the Thomason College at Roorkee, to have the honorary rank of Ensign.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 29.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following admission to the Staff Corps made by the several Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.—Capt. Herbert William Shoubridge, Bengal Infantry.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieuts. Charles Edward Harenc, 5th Lancers; Thomas James Bailey, 88th Regiment; Francis Charles Burton, 38th Regiment; Ensign James Butler, 19th Regiment; Lieuts. William Hutt Curzon Wyllie, 106th Regiment; Arthur Coombe Gordon Lydiard, 38th Regiment; Ensign Francis Neilson Chalmers, 79th Regiment; Lieut. George Lloyd Reilly Richardson, 38th Regiment; Ensign George Frederick Young, 79th Regiment; Lieuts. Alexander Evans Gordon, 12th Regiment; Dudley Elphinstone Gouldsbury, 105th Regiment; Cornet Jacob Peter Deneys Vanrenen, 3rd Hussars; Ensign John Corse-Scott, 19th Regiment.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Tilson Shaw Magan, Madras Infantry; Lieut. George Lecky, Madras Infantry; Lieut. Alexander Clark-Kennedy, 21st Fusiliers; Lieut. Thomas Price 103d Regt.; Cornet Joseph Henry Newill, 21st Dragoon Guards; Ensign William George Currie Johnstone, 10th Regiment.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts.—Lieut. Francis Corbet Singleton, Bombay Infantry; Lieut. Macclesfield Forbes Coussmaker, Bombay Infantry; Lieut. Stanley Carter, Bombay Infantry; Lieut. Stephen Babington, Bombay Infantry; Lieut. Henry Stratford Tandy, Bombay Infantry; Lieut. Frederick Thomas Humfrey, 49th Regiment; Lieut. William Bowman Seton, Bombay Infantry; Lieut William Loch, 104th Regiment; Ensign Mosley Mayne, 49th Regiment; Ensign John De Burgh Lynch, 95th Regiment.

AUSTRALIA is determined, it would appear, not to be invaded unawares. A Captain Gilmore has been despatched to Galle, there to wait for European news and, should he hear that England has been entangled in hostilities, to come back as quickly as he can, that Australia may have time to prepare for the foe. This apprehension